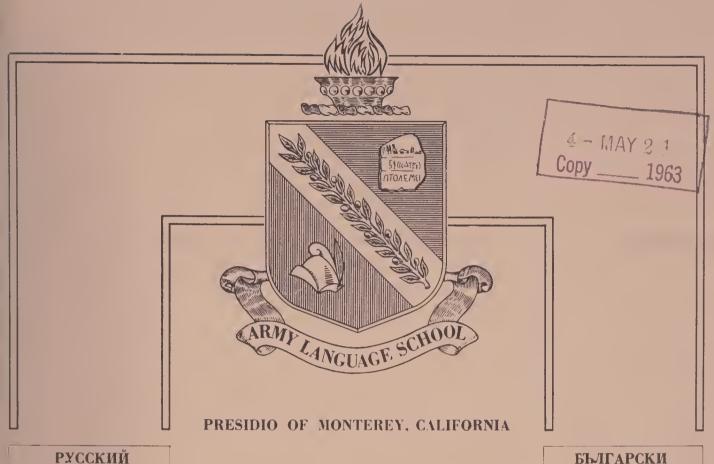
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FOR THE COMMANDANT:

Major, AGC Secretary RUSSIAN

РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Scientific Russian Six-week Reading Course

Шестинедельный Курс Русского Языка для Чтения Научной Литературы

REFERENCE BOOK CIPABOYHUK

March 1963 Mapt 1963

United States Army Language School Presidio of Monterey, California

Школа Иностранных Языков Армии С. Ш. А. Президио Монтерей, Калифорния

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page: |
|---|-------|
| Comparative Survey of English and Russian Grammatical Structure | 1 |
| Russian Word Structure | 32 |
| Declension Chart of Russian Nouns | 46 |
| Declension Chart of Russian Adjectives and Participles | 47 |
| Declension of Pronouns | 48 |
| Declension of Cardinal Numerals | 51 |
| Prepositions and the Cases They Govern. | 53 |
| Conjugation of Verbs | 56 |
| Patterns of Participles | 58 |
| Verbs of Motion | 59 |
| List of Verbs | 60 |
| Transliteration | 121 |
| List of Basic Abbreviations and Symbols | 123 |



COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

English Grammar:

Russian Grammar:

1. SENTENCE, SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

a. A Sentence:

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Its main elements are the subject and the predicate. A sentence may also contain secondary elements such as the object, attributes and adverbial modifiers.

b. The Subject:

The subject is a word in a sentence about which something is asserted. (It is usually a noun or a pronoun).

c. The Predicate:

The predicate is a word or a group of words which denotes what the subject of a sentence does or is:

Subj.Pred.Subj.Pred.The enemy retreated.Проти́вник отступи́л.Heis a student.Он студе́нт.

2. LINKING VERBS

A linking verb shows the relationship between the subject and the predicate noun, the predicate adjective or the predicate pronoun.

The most common linking verbs in English are: to be, to become, to appear, to seem, etc.

Examples:

The weather was bad.

The weather became colder.

In English the linking verb "to be" is never omitted:

Examples:

He is an officer.

He was an officer.

Russian Grammar:

The Russian language also uses linking verbs.

Examples:

Пого́да была́ плоха́я.

Погода стала холодное.

In Russian the verb "быть" (equivalent of "to be") is usually omitted in the present tense:

Examples:

Oн офицер. (Present tense)
b u t:
Oн был офицер(ом).(Past
tense)

3. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

a. A transitive verb expresses an action which is not confined to the doer (subject) but "crosses over" to a receiver. Transitive verbs are capable of governing a direct object.

Example:

Subj. Pred. Dir.obj.

I am washing the car.

Example:

Subj. Pred. Dir.obj.

Я мою автомобиль.

(In Russian the direct object is always in the accusative case without a preposition).

Russian Grammar:

b. An intransitive verb expresses an action or state which either does not go beyond the doer (subject) or affects other persons or things only indirectly. Intransitive verbs do not require a direct object.

Example: He slept.

Ехатр1е: Он спал.

In Russian all verbs which are not capable of governing a direct object are classified as intransitive.

4. AN OBJECT

An object is a word denoting a person or thing at which the action expressed in the sentence is directed.

Example:

I was reading a book.

I agree with you.

Example:

Я читал книгу.

Я согласен с вами.

An object can be either direct or indirect.

a. A direct object is a person or thing which is directly affected by the action described in a sentence.

Example: He bought a map.

In English the direct object in a sentence is said to be in the objective case.

However, only some of the pronouns have a distinctive form for that case.

Example: I saw him.

Example: Он купил карту.

In Russian a direct object governed by a transitive verb is always in the accusative case and is never preceded by a preposition.

Thus, the Russian accusative case corresponds to the objective case in English. Example: Я видел его.

(We see from the above examples that both the noun "kapta" (map) and the pronoun "oh" (he) have a distinct form for the accusative case to show that they function here as direct objects).

Russian Grammar:

b. An indirect object is a person or a thing to or for and on behalf of whom or which the action takes place. In other words, an indirect object receives only the indirect action of the verb.

Example:

Dir.obj. Ind.obj.
I bought this book for you.

In English the relation between the action expressed by the verb and an indirect object is often shown with the help of a preposition.

Sometimes, however, the preposition before an indirect object is not expressed, but merely understood as, for instance, the preposition "to" in the sentence:
"He gave me a book"

Example:

Dir.obj. Ind.obj.

Я купил эту книгу для вас.

In Russian such a relationship is shown by changes in
the form of words (case endings)
with or without the help of
prepositions. An indirect object may occur in all cases
except the nominative (the
case of the subject) or the
accusative without a preposition (which is the exclusive
mark of a direct object). The
case in which an indirect object will appear is determined by the governing verb or
by the preposition that comes
before the object.

Examples:

Я завидую <u>ему́</u>.(I envy him)

Она́ смо́трит за детьми́.

(She is looking after the children)

5. A MODIFIER

Here the word "student's" (студента) modifies the word "mistakes" (ошибки) answering the question "whose?" (чьи?).

Russian Grammar:

He reads a Russian magazine. Он чита́ет ру́сский журна́л.

Here the word "Russian" (русский) modifies the direct object "magazine" (журна́л) answering the question "what kind?" (Какой ?).

6. ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS

Adverbial modifiers are secondary elements of a sentence which show how or under what circumstances (when, where, why, for what purpose) the action expressed in the sentence is being performed.

Examples:

She will come soon. (When?)

He works in the garden. (Where?)

He spoke slowly. (How?)

Examples:

Она́ <u>ско́ро</u> придёт. (Когда́?)

Он работает в саду. (Где?)

Он говорил медленно. (Как?)

7. SOME PECULIARITIES IN RUSSIAN SENTENCE STRUCTURE

It is worth while making note of the following instances of Russian sentence structure which differ considerably from the English patterns and are very active in the Russian language:

Subj.

I need a dictionary.

Sub i.

He likes this picture.

Subj.

Ему нравится эта картина.

In the above two Russian sentences the thing needed or liked becomes the subject, while the logical subject (I,he) is put in the dative case.

I feel cold.

It's warm here.

Мне холодно.

Russian Grammar:

In the Russian equivalent of these sentences the grammatical subject disappears; the sentence becomes impersonal.

Examples:

They say that he is very sick = = He is said to be very sick.

Говорят, что он очень болен.

They sell cigarettes in this store = Cigarettes are sold in this store.

В этом магазине продают сигареты.

When the agent is not clearly defined (they), the Russian sentence features the predicate in the 3rd person plural and omits "they".

8. MAIN AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

a. A part of a sentence which expresses a complete idea and which is capable of serving as an independent simple sentence is called the main clause.

b. A subordinate clause does not express a complete idea. It serves to explain and modify the main clause.

Examples:

The gentleman who was there is our instructor.

Господин, <u>который был там</u>, наш учитель.

In English the subordinate clause is not always separated from the main clause by commas. Commas are used only when there is danger of confusion and when there is no connecting conjunction.

In Russian all subordinate clauses are separated by commas from the main clause.

9. PARTS OF SPEECH

In traditional grammars all words are classified according to their usage. These classes are referred to as of Speech.

English Grammar normally recognizes eight parts of speech.

- 1. Noun
- 2. Pronoun
- 3. Adjective
- 4. Verb
- 5. Adverb
- 6. Preposition
- 7. Conjunction
- 8. Interjection

Russian grammar recognizes ten parts of speech.

- 1. Noun
- 2. Pronoun
- 3. Adjective
- 4. Verb
- 5. Adverb
- 6. Preposition
- 7. Conjunction
- 8. Interjection
- 9. Numeral
- 10. Particle

In the Russian language the parts of speech are more sharply defined than in English. The function of a word is in most cases clearly indicated by its form, whereas in English one and the same word may perform the functions of different parts of speech without undergoing any change of form.

Examples:

The mine - noun

mine field - "mine" functions as adjective to mine the road - verb

мина минное поле - adjective минировать дорогу - verb

In the above examples the same English word functions without any change of form as noun, adjective and verb, whereas in Russian the corresponding functions are performed by three different words, which have a common root and which all have typical endings showing to what part of speech they belong.

10. ARTICLES

In English we have the der There are no articles in finite article "the" and the indefinite article "a"(an).

The table - A table

the Russian language.

стол

The word may either mean "the table" or "a table".

Russian Grammar:

English Grammar:

11. A NOUN

A noun is a name of a thing, person, animal, place or an abstract notion.

book
sergeant
John
tiger
country
America
progress

кни́га сержа́нт Ива́н тигр страна́ Аме́рика прогре́сс

Names of persons and animals are referred to as animate nouns, all other nouns are inanimate.

12. GENDER

All nouns in English and in Russian are divided into three gender groups. They are:

- a. Masculine
- b. Feminine
- c. Neuter

In the English language, grammatical gender,
as a rule, follows sex.
Persons of male sex are of
a masculine gender (a boyhe); persons of female
sex are of feminine gender
(a girl - she) and things
are of a neuter gender
(a book - it).

In the Russian language sex also is a decisive factor in determining the grammatical gender of persons. But in the case of many other words the gender is purely grammatical and does not follow a natural distinction. This results in many objects without sex (inanimate nouns) being regarded as masculine or feminine grammatically speaking, while others are neuter. The gender of a noun in such cases is determined morphologically, i.e. by its ending.

a. Masculine nouns end in a consonant or in "й"(стол, чай) or in "ь" (soft sign) as "конь".

Russian Grammar:

- b. Feminine nouns end in "a" or "я"(книга деревня). Some end also in "ь "(дверь)
- c. Neuter nouns end in "o", "e" or "мя" (слово, поле, имя)

You will note from the above that a word ending in "b" (soft sign) may be either of masculine or feminine gender.

13. NUMBER

Both in English and in Russian there exists the grammatical distinction of number according to whether the speaker wishes to designate one person, thing, etc.(singular) or more than one (plural).

In English the standard endings of plural for nouns are "s" or "es".

In Russian the standard endings of plural for nouns of masculine and feminine genders are "H" or "H".

стол - столы́ слова́рь - словари́

ла́мпа - ла́мпы дере́вня - дере́вни

For neuter nouns and for some nouns of masculine gender the endings are "a" or "g":

зе́ркало - зеркала́) n.

доктор - доктора́) m учитель - учителя́) m

As will be seen later, the grammatical distinction of number applies in the Russian language not only to nouns but also to pronouns, adjectives, numerals and verbs.

Russian Grammar:

English Grammar:

14. CASE

Cases in inflexional languages indicate the function of a word in a sentence and the relationship between the words that make up the sentence: between persons and things (my brother's book), actions and persons (they arrested him), actions and things (I take the book).

There are three cases in English:

- 1. Nominative
- 2. Possessive
- 3. Objective

English nouns have a special form for the possessive case only (brother's).

English personal pronouns and the relative pronoun "who" have a special form for each of the three cases:

he, his, him; who, whose, whom

There are <u>six</u> cases in Russian:

- 1. Nominative (basic form of a word, grammatical subject of a sentence)
- 2. Genitive (Possessive)
- 3. Dative (often the case of the indirect object)
- 4. Accusative (Objective, the case of the direct object)
- 5. Instrumental (denotes the means through which the action is performed)
- 6. Prepositional or locative (used only after prepositions).

Each case in Russian has its specific case ending in singular and plural.

Modern English with its very restricted system of inflexion relies mostly on word order and on prepositons to show the function of a word in a sentence. Thus in the sentence "The boy caught a fish" the problem of who caught whom is solved by the sequence of words in the sentence. The form of the words "boy" and "fish" yields no indication as to their function. If we make them change places in the sentence (A fish caught a boy), the fish will assume the part of the catcher. In a heavily inflected language like the Russian such a shift in meaning would be impossible. The Russian equivalent of our English sentence would be "Мальчик поймал рюбу". The form of the words (мальчик, рюбу) shows clearly which of them is the subject or doer and which is the object, which, in this case, is the victim of the action. If we make them change places, the order of the words will appear slightly unusual, but the

Russian Grammar:

meaning of the sentence will remain crystal clear and there will be no doubt whatsoever as to who caught whom. This is an illustration of one of the most fundamental points of difference between English and Russian, which may be summed up as Syntax (English) versus Morphology (Russian).

15. DECLENSION

Inflexional change in the endings of a word intended to show differences in case, gender and number is called declension.

Only nouns and pronouns are declined in English.

The declinable parts of speech in Russian are:

- 1. Noun
- 2. Pronoun
- 3. Adjective
- 4. Numeral

16. A PRONOUN

In English a pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or of another pronoun in order to avoid repetition.

Example: The student was home.

He was reading.

According to the Russian grammar a pronoun is used in place of a noun, of an adjective or even sometimes of a numeral.

Ех.:а.Студент был дома.

Он читал.

ь Вчера́ я видел <u>пре</u> - кра́сный фильм

Тако́го фи́льма я дав-

с.В пе́рвом кла́ссе 30 ученико́в.

В нашем классе столь-

Russian Grammar:

Pronouns are classified as follows:

a. Personal pronouns:

I, you (sing.), he, she,
it, we, you (pl.), they

In modern English the pronoun "thou" (2nd person sing.) is now archaic except in religious and poetical expressions.

b. Relative pronouns:
who, what, that, which,

whose

- c. Demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those
 - d. Indefinite pronouns:

any, anybody, somebody, anything, something, no-body, nothing, none.

Equivalent Russian pronouns:

я, ты, он - она́ - оно́, мы, вы, они́

In Russian the pronoun "TH" (2nd pers.sing.) is very widely used in addressing:

- a. God
- b. relatives
- c. intimate friends
- d. children and animals

The pronoun "BH" corresponding to the English "you" is used in addressing people with whom one is not on intimate terms:

Как ты пожива́ешь?) How are Как вы пожива́ете?) you?

кто, что, како́й, кото́рый, чей

(In Russian, relative and interrogative pronouns are generally considered as constituting one group).

э́тот (э́та, э́то, э́ти); тот (та, то, те); тако́й (such); сто́лько (as much).

кто-то, кто-нибудь, что-то, что-нибудь

никто́ (nobody), ничто́ (nothing), and several others of the same kind are classified in Russian as negative pronouns.

e. Possessive pronouns:

1. my,(thy), his-her-its,
 our, your, their

(These are sometimes called possessive adjectives).

2. mine,(thine),
 his - hers - its,
 ours, yours, theirs

f. Interrogative pronouns: who? what? whose? which?

Russian Grammar:

мой, твой, наш, ваш, свой

In Russian there is only one category of possessive pronouns and, therefore, "Moй", for instance, will stand both for "my" and "mine".

There are no special possessive pronouns for the 3rd person sing.and pl. "ero", "eë" and "MX" (equivalents of "his", "her", "its" and "their" are considered to be personal pronouns in the genitive (possessive) case.

The possessive pronoun "cBon" is used with all persons to convey the idea of "one's own".

Ex. Он потеря́л свой паспорт. (He lost his passport).

Я не вери́л <u>свои́м</u> глаза́м. (I couldn't believe my eyes).

Де́лайте э́то на <u>свой</u> страх и риск. (Do it at your own risk).

кто? что? чей? который? какой? (what kind?)

g. Reflexive pronouns:

myself, himself, herself,
itself, ourselves,
yourselves, themselves

h. Emphatic (Intensive) pronouns:

The emphatic pronouns are similar to the reflexive in form and are used for emphasis:

Ex.: He himself said it.

In English only the personal pronouns and the relative pronoun "who" have an extensive declension.

Russian Grammar:

There is only one reflexive pronoun in Russian:

себя́ (-self, -selves)

it is used with all persons in singular and plural and always refers to the agent of the clause in which it stands.

Example:

Я ничего не прошу для <u>себя́.</u> (I ask nothing for <u>myself</u>).

"-ся (сь)" is a contracted form of "себя " which is used as a reflexive particle with the verbs.

Example:

MHTB - to wash (something)

мыться - to wash oneself.

There is no corresponding category in the classification of Russian pronouns. The Russian pronoun "cam" is used to express similar shades of meaning:

Ех .: он сам сказал это.

"Cam" is classified in Russian as an attributive pronoun and shares this category with such words as "весь" (all), 'всякий" (any,anyone), "каждый" (every), etc.

In Russian all pronouns are declined except "eró, eë and "nx" when used as possessives.

Russian Grammar:

17. AN ADJECTIVE

An adjective in English is a word which modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives modify nouns more often than they modify pronouns:

A good boy.

A strong man.

English adjectives remain invariable in form regardless of the gender, number or case of the noun they modify.

There is no declension of adjectives.

An adjective in Russian grammar is also primarily a modifier of a noun:

Хороший мальчик.

Сильный человек.

Russian adjectives have special adjectival endings, which set them aside as a distinct part of speech.

Russian adjectives must agree in gender, number and case with the noun they modify:

Тёпл<u>ый</u> день. (m)(Warm day)

Тёп<u>лая</u> пого́да.(f)(Warm weather)

The endings of Russian adjectives are divided into two basic categories: hard and soft.

m. кра́сн<u>ый</u> си́н<u>ий</u> (blue)

f. красн<u>ая</u> син<u>яя</u>

n. кра́сн<u>ое</u> си́н<u>ее</u>

р1 красные синие

There are also socalled "mixed" types of endings which combine the characteristics of the two basic categories.

Russian Grammar:

Russian adjectives are divided into qualitative -

большой (big), красивый (pretty)

and relative:

деревя́нный (wooden),

вчера́шний (yesterday's)

Qualitative adjectives may be long in form

Он больно́й челове́к. (He is a sick man)

or short:

Он <u>бо́лен</u>. (He is sick)

Adjectives in long form are used as modifiers, whereas those in short form can only be used predicatively.

Russian qualitative adjectives have the same degrees of comparison as in English.

There is also some analogy in their formation:

Examples:

сильный, сильнее, сильнейший (самый сильный) интересный, интереснее (более интересный), самый интересный.

English adjectives expressing quality have three degrees of comparison - positive, comparative and superlative. The comparison of adjectives is made by different devices:

Examples:

strong, stronger, strongest

interesting, more interesting, most interesting.

Russian Grammar:

18. NUMERALS

A numeral in English grammar is not usually recognized as an independent part of speech.

A numeral in Russian grammar is an independent part of speech. It is defined as a word which indicates a number. The numerals are of two forms:

- a. Cardinal numerals "один"(one)," два"(two),
 "три"(three),"десять"
 (ten), "пятнадцать" (fifteen), "двадцать четыре"
 (twenty four), "сто "(hundred), etc.
- b. Ordinal numerals, similar to adjectives in form:
 "первый"(first), "второй" (second), "третий"(third),
 "десятый"(tenth), "пятнадщаты цатый"(15th), "двадцать четвёртый"(24th), "сотый" (100th).
- c. Collective numerals "двое" (2), "трое" (3), "четверо" (4), etc. used with masculine nouns denoting persons, with the word "дети "(Children) and with nouns used only in plural:

Example:

19. A VERB

A verb is a word which denotes <u>action</u> or shows <u>state</u> of being (I work, he sleeps).

a. Tense:

There are six basic tense forms in English:

(a) present tense:

I do

(b) present perfect:

I have done

(c) past tense:

I did.

(d) past perfect:

I had done.

(e) future tense:

I shall do.

(f) future perfect:

I shall have done.

In Russian there are three tenses to indicate the time of the action expressed by the verb:

(a) present tense:

Я <u>пишу́</u>. (I write, I am writing)

(b) past tense:

Я писа́л. (I wrote, I was writing)

(c) future tense:

Я <u>бу́ду писа́ть</u>. (I'll write, I will be writing).

(Aux.verb "быть" (to be) in the future tense plus the infinitive of the main verb).

In order to express the shades of meaning correcponding to the more numerous English verb tenses, the Russian language resorts to verbal aspects. There are two aspects in Russian: the imperfective and the perfective. As a result of this the immense majority of Russian verbs come in imperfective-perfective pairs: писать-написать -to write делать-сделать -to do

Russian Grammar:

The imperfective verb merely denotes an action or a state without any reference to its completion or refers to repeated action, whereas the perfective verb denotes an action which has been completed in the past or will be completed in the future.

Perfective verbs have only two tenses:

a. past tense:

Я уже $\frac{\text{написа́л}}{\text{мо вчера́.}}$

(I have already written him a letter yesterday)

b. future tense:

Я напишу́ ему́ письмо́ за́втра.

(I'll write him a letter tomorrow).

No auxiliary verb being used in the formation of the perfective future, this tense is sometimes referred to as "simple future".

b. Infinitive form:

The infinitive is a form of a verb which does not refer to any person or tense but merely states or describes the action.

In English the infinitive form is preceded by "to":

to read, to go.

In Russian the infinitive form usually ends in "-ть" or "-ти".

чита́ть, идти́.

Russian Grammar:

c. Conjugation:

The change of a verb form to express various tenses, moods, voices, persons and numbers is called conjugation. Both in English and in Russian verbs undergo changes of form to express tenses.

In English the auxiliary verbs (to be and to have) are widely used in the formation of the various tense forms.

In modern English the personal endings of the verbs are reduced to a minimum. Apart from the archaic form of the 2nd pers.singular (thou), the only distinctive ending is the "s" appearing in the 3rd person singular of the present tense.

 E_{x} .: I wrote, he writes.

The auxiliary verb to be is an exception:

I am, he is; we, you, they are.

In Russian only one tense (the imperfective future) is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb "быть" (to be).

Russian verbs have a distinct ending for each of the 3 persons in singular and plural.

Ex.: Я пишу́. (I write, etc.)
Ты пи́шешь.
Он пи́шет.
Мы пи́шем.
Вы пи́шете.
Они́ пи́шут.

However, in the past tense Russian verbs have no special person forms but change for number and, in the singular, also for gender:

oн писа́л — he)
oна́ писа́ла — she)
wrote
мы, вы,) — we, you)
oни́)писа́ли— they)

d. Mood

The mood of a verb shows how its action or state is conceived by the speaker.

(a) The indicative mood expresses that the action or state denoted by the verb is an actual fact.

Ex. I did it yesterday. | Ex.: Я сде́лал э́то вчера́.

Russian Grammar:

(b) The subjunctive mood expresses a thought not as a fact but as a matter of supposition, possibility or wish.

Ex.: I would have done it if I could.

Ex.: Я сде́лал бы э́то, е́сли бы мог.

In Russian this mood is called conditional-subjunctive and has the form of the past tense of a verb plus the particle "6H".

Ex: H YOTER 6H - I would like

Ex.:Я хоте́л бы - I would like купить дом. to buy a house.

(c) The imperative mood expresses a command, a suggestion or a request.

Ex.: Do it today!

Ex.: Сде́лайте э́то сего́дня!

e. Voice

The voice is a verbal category expressing whether the subject of the verb is the doer of the action indicated or is acted upon.

Only transitive verbs have voice difference.

Two voices are recognized in English:
a. active and b. passive.

(a) Active voice - a verbal form which shows that the grammatical subject is the performer of the action denoted by the verb.

Ex. I washed the car.

The verbal category of voice also exists in the Russian language, although it is somewhat less consistent and well defined as to form than the other verbal categories such as person, gender, aspect and mood.

(a) Russian active construction:

(Subj.-actor)

(Object)

Ех.: Я вымыл автомобиль.

(b) Passive voice which shows that the grammatical subject of the sentence is acted upon, is the recipient of the action.

Ex.: The car was washed by me.

Russian Grammar:

(b) Russian passive construction:

(Subj.=Obj.)
Ex. Автомобиль был
вымыт мною.
(actor)

The underlined construction is known as a past passive participle (a verbal adjective) and plays an important part in forming Russian passive constructions. Passive constructions are also formed in Russian by the addition of the particle "-ca" to transitive verbs in the active voice.

Ex.: Рабочие строят дом (active)

Дом стро́ит<u>ся</u> рабо́чими. (passive).

(c) Russian grammar recognizes also a third voice - intermediate-reflexive. Verbs in this voice express an action which is directed back towards the agent.

Ex.:Oн мо́ет автомоби́ль.(active) Oн мо́ется. (reflexive) (He is washing himself).

Note.- Notall verbs ending in "-ca" are truly reflexive, i.e. express an action the subject (or agent) and object of which are identical. They include other categories which express other shades of meaning. Truly reflexive verbs are formed from transitive verbs.

Russian Grammar:

20. PARTICIPLES.

The participle is a verbal form which has adjectival and (in English) adverbial characteristics.

In English the participles come in the following forms:

(a) Transitive verbs:

Active: Passive: Present: asking being asked asked Perfect: having having been asked asked

The past participle of transitive verbs is always passive.

(b) Intransitive verbs:

Active: Present: going gone Past: Perfect: having gone

The past participle of intransitive verbs is never employed as a separate element in the sentence, but is always found coupled with the axiliary verb.

Russian participles perform the functions of verbal adjectives and are classified according to:

- (a) voice active and passive(b) tense present and past(c) aspect- imperfective and perfective.

As in English only transitive verbs have passive participles. Perfective verbs have no present participles.

Ex.: Participial forms from the imperfective/perfective pair of verbs читать/прочитать (to read)

Imperfective:

Pres.act.p.: Pres.pass.p.: читающий читаемый (who is read- (which is being) ing read)

> Past act.p. читавший *) (who was reading)

Perfective:

Past act.p.: Past pass.p.: прочитавший прочитанный **) (who read) (which has been read)

^{*)} Past active participle ending for verbs whose stem in the past tense ends in a consonant is "ший" Ex. нё сший, погибший. Some verbs have their past passive participle ending in "тый" Ex.: вымытый, налитый.

Russian Grammar:

All the above participles are used as modifiers and, like adjectives, agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number and case.

Active participles have only a long form, while passive participles have both long and short forms.

Ex.: прочитанный (past pass. part.long form)

прочитан (ditto - short form)

The passive participles in the short form are used as predicates in a sentence and agree with the subject in gender and number. They are not declined for case.

Example:

Э́та кни́га была́ напи́сана давно́. (This book was written long ago).

N o t e.- In modern Russian only a very restricted number of short present passive participles are used. On the contrary, short forms of past passive participles are very widely used.

In Russian participles do not function as adverbs. Instead there are special verb forms called "деепричастие" which perform such functions:

In English some participial forms may have adverbial functions in a sentence.

Example:

Knowing English well (= As he knows English well), he translated the article without a dictionary.

Russian Grammar:

Example:

Зная хорошо английский язык, он перевёл статью без словаря.

"Деепричастие" of imperfective verbs, as the one
cited above, are used to denote an action which is simultaneous with the action expressed by the predicate.
"Деепричастие" of perfective verbs are used to denote
an action which preceded the
action expressed by the predicate:

Получив телеграмму, он позвонил директору.
(Having received the telegram, he rang up the director).

21. GERUND

In English the gerund is a verbal noun. It is derived from a verb and is used as a noun.

Examples:

Reading is her favorite occupation.

He finished <u>reading</u> the book.

I remember <u>reading</u> it.

Such a verbal form is completely lacking in Russian.

The gerund is <u>usually</u> translated into Russian by:

a) a noun:

<u>Чте́ние</u> - её любимое заня́-

- b) an infinitive form of a verb:
- Он кончил читать книгу.
- c) by a finite form of a verb:
- Я помню, что чита́л э́то.

22. ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

- a) You worked well.
- b) A very good book.
- c) He works very well.

- а) Вы работали хорошо.
- b) <u>о́чень</u> хоро́шая кни́га.
- с) Он очень хорошо рабо-

There is thus a close analogy in the functions performed by the adverb in both languages. There is some degree of difference in the way adverbs are classified in English and in Russian, but the terminology involved is not relevant for the purpose of this survey. Below are given some of the main classes of English adverbs with their Russian equivalents.

- (a) Adverbs of time: now, then, today
- (b) Adverbs of place:
 there, here, hither,
 right, forward
- (c) Adverbs of manner:
 well, badly, so,
 attentively
- (d) Adverbs of degree:
 very, somewhat, almost,
 too
- (e) Interrogative adverbs:
 where? when? why? how?

Some English adverbs, mostly those which suggest qualitative ideas, have degrees

теперь, тогда, сегодня

там, здесь, сюда, направо, вперёд

хорошо, плохо, так, внимательно

о́чень, дово́льно, почти́, сли́шком

где? когда́? почему́? как?

Russian avderbs derived from qualitative adjectives also form degrees of compa-

of comparison:

Regular:

Positive: Comparat.: Superlat.:

quickly quicker quickest

and Irregular:

badly worse worst

The expletive there, an adverbused as a warning that the predicate verb of the sentence is to precede the subject, has no counterpart in Russian and is not translated.

Ex.: There is nobody here. = Здесь никого нет.

Russian Grammar:

rison:

Regular:

Positive: Comparative: Superlat.

бы́стро быстре́е быстре́е всего́ and Irregular: (всех)

пло́хо ху́же ху́же всего́(всех)

The meaning of the superlative degree of adverbs in modern Russian is mostly rendered descriptively (comp.with the English phrase "worst of all").

3. PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word placed before a substantive to show its syntactical relations in the sentence. The prepositions can suggest position (at, above, in), direction (to, towards, into), source (from, of), time (at, during), etc.

The English language relies on word order and on prepositions to show the function of a word in the sentence.

In Russian, which is a highly inflected language, the case endings of declinable words take a leading part in showing the relationship of words within a sentence. Word order is, therefore, of far less importance and more flexible. However, prepositions are also widely used in addition to case endings, although in some in-

Some of the most common English prepositions are: in, on, to, from, under, about, for, through, till, after.

In English the prepositions, when placed before a word, do not affect its form.

Russian Grammar:

stances Russian can get by without prepositions where the English language has to use them.

Ex.: He is recommended to us

by his former chief. =

OH рекомендован

нам его бывшим началь
ником.

In Russian each preposition governs a specific case (or cases) in the word before which it is placed. Thus, the Russian equivalents of the prepositions given in the opposite column will show the following characteristics:

- " B " (in, location) + prepositional case
- " B " (to, goal of motion) + accusative case
- " Ha " (on, location) + prepositional case
- " OT " (from) + genitive c.
- " ПОД " (under, location) + instrumental case.
- " o " (about) + prepositional case
- " для " (for) + genitive case
- "Че́рез" (through) + ассиsative case
- " до " (till) + genitive с.
- "После" (after) + genitive case.

Russian Grammar:

24. CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word which connects words, phrases and sentences and indicates the relationship of the elements it joins together. Conjunctions are classified as coordinating (those which connect words, phrases or clauses of equal rank in the sentence) and subordinating (those which connect a principal clause with a subordinate clause).

The most common conjunctions in English are:

and, but, or, that, if, though, because, etc.

While there is a great deal of similarity in the use of conjunctions in the English and Russian languages, the meaning of some Russian conjunctions creates problems for the students in view of the lack of coincidence with corresponding English conjunctions. Three Russian conjunctions "M", "a" and "Ho" correspond to the English conjunctions "and", "but". Here are some hints as to their use:

- (a) "и" (and) indicates addition (+) or simila-rity (=):
 - Он офицер и учитель. (+)
 - Он офицер <u>и</u> я офицер. (=)
- (b) "a" (sometimes translated as "and", sometimes as "but") - indicates difference or denial:

Он офицер, а я учитель.

Он офице́р, <u>а не</u> учи́тель.

Russian Grammar:

(c) "Ho" (but) is used when the second statement limits somewhat the first statement:

Он говори́т по-ру́сски, но пло́хо.

25. INTERJECTION

An interjection is an exclamatory word used to express some feeling or emotion, such as delight, triumph, joy, fear, surprise, etc. Here are some examples of interjections:

Ah! (delight or surprise) Alas! (sorrow)

Oh! (pain or fear)

Bravo! (praise)

Hello! (calling)

Hurrah! (exultation)

Ax:

Увы!

Ой!

Браво!

Эй! Алло́! (the latter is used in telephone calls only)

Jpá! (also used by Russian
soldiers as a battle
cry)

26. PARTICLE

A particle is not considered as a grammatical category in English grammar.

Some Russian particles cannot be translated directly into English.

The equivalents of others are treated by English grammar as adverbs (not, no, yes).

A particle in Russian is an auxiliary part of speech. It is used to impart to a word or to a sentence a specific shade of meaning. Among other things, particles may express:

(a) a question

Чита́ли <u>ли</u> вы? (Did you read?)

Russian Grammar:

- (b) a negation:
 - Я <u>не</u> чита́л. (I didn't read)
- (c) an emphasis:

Говори́л же я! (І $\frac{\text{did}}{\text{tell you!}}$)

It is relevant to note the following:

(a) The particle "JN" is widely used in Russian in formulating indirect questions, where its fuction corresponds to the English words "if" or whether:

Ask him, if (whether) he speaks Russian. = Спросите его, говорит ли он по-русски.

(b) The particle "fu" in combination with the past tense forms the conditional-subjunctive mood of Russian verbs:

Я купи́л <u>бы</u> дом, е́сли <u>бы</u> у меня́ бы́ли де́ньги.
(I would buy a house if I had money).

RUSSIAN WORD STRUCTURE

The knowledge of Russian word structure, i.e.an understanding of the component elements of Russian words, is imperative for effective study of the Russian language. Familiarization with basic Russian roots, compound words and derivatives, enables the student to be better oriented in the recognition, classification and practical usage of Russian words. It is especially important to recognize the various suffixes and prefixes. Once these affixes are familiar to the student, he will be able to break down words into their component parts, and this will greatly facilitate his work in reading and translating any Russian text.

- I. All words are of two kinds: simple or derivative:
 - 1. Simple words are those words which are not derived from any other words, as for example: стол, вода, etc.
 - 2. Derivative words are those words which are formed or derived from other words, as for example: столик (little table), столовый (adj.) derivatives of стол.
 - 3. A derivative word may be formed from another derivative words, as for example: the word издатель ство (publishing house) is derived from издатель (published); the words издатель is derived from издать (to publish), while the издать derives from дать (to give).
 - 4. Therefore, a whole series of words may be formed or derived one from another. Words thus formed are called <u>related</u> words.
 - 5. Related or cognate words comprise a family or group of words.
 - 6. The term "root of a word" pertains to that part of cognate words which is common to all of them.

II. Elements of Words

The component elements of words are:

root)
prefix) stem
suffix)
ending

1. Root. The root of a word is that essential part of it which it possesses in common with a group of cognate words:

| | root | | | |
|------|------|--------|---|---------------------|
| | пис | ать | _ | to write |
| | пис | áл | - | wrote (was writing) |
| пере | пис | áл | - | copied, rewrote |
| | пис | а́тель | - | writer |

2. Prefix. A prefix is an element which is placed before a root and changes the meaning of the word:

| prefix | root | | | |
|--------|------|----|---|--------------------------------|
| пере | пис | áл | _ | copied, rewrote |
| под | пис | áл | - | signed (literally: underwrote) |

3. S u f f i x. A suffix is an element which is placed after a root and changes the meaning of the word:

| prefix | root | suffix |
|--------|------|--------|
| | пис | а́ ть |
| пере | пис | áл |
| | пис | а́тель |

- to write

- copied, rewrote

- writer

4. Ending. An ending is an element of a word which changes to indicate gender, number, case, or person.

| | prefix | root | suffixes | ending | |
|-------------|--------|------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|
| она | пере | пис | áл | а | feminine gender (she copied) |
| мы, вы, они | пере | пис | áл | И | plural: (we, you, they copied) |
| | | пис | áтел | N | nominative plu- ral (writers) |

Other examples:

наш стол (the lack of ending indicates masculine gender)

наша комната (the ending <u>-a</u> indicates feminine gender)

наше радио (the endings <u>-e</u> and <u>-o</u> indicate neuter gender)

наши столы́ (the endings <u>-и</u> and <u>-ы</u> indicate plural)

5. Stem. The stem of a word is the whole word except the ending, or the whole word if it has no ending.

| prefix | root | suffix | ending | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----|
| под | пис | áл | N | ste |
| по́д | пись* | | | ste |
| | пис | а́ть | | ste |
| | стол | | | ste |

stem: prefix-root-suffix (a and л)

stem: prefix-root

stem: root-suffix (a and Tb)

stem: root

^{*} по́дпись - signature

III. Noun suffixes are divided into two groups:

1. Suffixes which help to form nouns from nouns in order to impart a different shade of meaning to derivatives, as for example:

a) Diminutive (also caressing, cajoling))

b) Augmentative) meaning

c) Contemptuous

Examples: стол (basic form) - table

сто́лик (diminutive) - a little table

ветер (basic form) - wind

ветеро́к (diminutive) - a little wind, i.e.

breeze

2. Suffixes which help to form nouns with new meanings from verbs, adjectives and other nouns.

Examples: писать (to write) - verb

писатель (writer) - noun

рыба (fish) - noun

рыба́к (fisherman) - noun

Principal noun suffixes of group I:

| Diminutive | -NK | : сто́л <u>ик</u> , хо́лм <u>ик</u> , до́м <u>ик</u> | (стол, холм, дом) |
|--------------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| and cajol- ing: | -чик | : стака́н <u>чик</u> , чемода́н <u>чик</u> | (стака́н, чемода́н) |
| | -ок,-ёк | :ветер <u>о́к</u> , круж <u>о́к</u> , огон <u>ё</u> ї | |
| | -(оч)к-а | а:ру́ <u>чк</u> а, па́л <u>очк</u> а | огонь) (рука́, па́лка) |
| | -(эч) к-а | а: ча́ш <u>ечк</u> а | (ча́шка) |
| | -ышко | :со́лн <u>ышк</u> о, зёрн <u>ышк</u> о | (со́лнце, зерно́) |
| Contemptu- | - ишко | :городи́шко | (го́род) |
| Augmenta- tive: | -ищ-е,а | :дом <u>и́щ</u> е, руч <u>и́щ</u> а | (дом, рука́) |

Note that the suffix "" is retained, while the suffix "e" is lost when a word is declined:

 Nominative:
 Genitive:

 ключик
 ключика

 огонёчек
 огонёчка

 кусочек
 кусочка

Principal noun suffixes of group 2.

1. Suffixes which help to name an agent (masc.gender) or doer. The characteristic action of the agent or doer is derived from the meaning of the verb; of a noun, or according to his place of residence, etc.

-тель : учи́<u>тель</u>, писа́тель

-чик : лёт<u>чик</u>, перево́дчик, газе́тчик

-щик : ка́мен<u>щик</u>, зелен<u>щик</u>

-ник : мясник, помощник

-ак,як: рыб<u>а́к</u>, мор<u>я́к</u>

-ец : бо<u>е́ц</u>, храбре́ц

-ист : коммунист, марксист, etc.

2. The designation of a person of female gender is arrived at with the aid of suffixes:

-ниц-а: (from words of a masculine gender)

учитель - учительница

писатель - писательница

-K-a : (from words of a masculine gender)

испанец - испанка

комсомо́лец - комсомо́лка

-K-a: (Cont'd)

коммунист - коммунистка

рыба́к* - рыба́чка

N o t e.- The designation of persons of female sex from nouns ending in - щик, -чик, - ик is formed by changing "k" to "ц" and by adding "-a".

газе́тчик - газе́тчи<u>ц</u>а упако́вщи<u>н</u>а

- 3. The designation of a given quality is arrived at with the aid of suffixes:
 - -ост (ест): я́сн<u>ост</u>ь, ско́р<u>ост</u>ь, мо́лодость, све́ж<u>ест</u>ь
 - -от-а : пуст<u>от</u>а́, шир<u>от</u>а́, выс<u>от</u>а́, бедн<u>от</u>а́
 - -ств-о : геройство, достоинство, богатство
- 4. The designation of a given action is arrived at with the aid of suffixes:
 - -ани-е) жел<u>а́ни</u>е, уч<u>е́ни</u>е, приготовл<u>е́ни</u>е
 - -ьб-а : стрельба́, ходьба́, просьба
 - -ств-о : бе́г<u>ств</u>о, etc.
- IV. Adjectival suffixes are divided into two groups:
 - 1. Suffixes which aid in the formation of adjectives from nouns (and verbs):

зима - зимний; лететь - летучий**

2. Suffixes which aid in the formation of new adjectives from adjectives. They impart a new shade in the meaning of the basic adjective. For instance: белый - беленький (diminutive, cajoling adj.)

^{*} K" changes into - "q".

^{**} лөтучий - flying, volatile

Principal suffixes of group 1.

-н : ко́мната - ко́мнат<u>н</u>ый, стена́ - стен<u>н</u>о́й

-ан,ян : ко́жа - ко́ж<u>ан</u>ый, гли́на - глин<u>ян</u>ый

-енн : хозя́йство-хозя́йственный, соло́ма-соло́менный

-онн : станция-станционный, революция-революционный

-ическ : история-исторический,

-(e)ск : Сиби́рь - сиби́р<u>ск</u>ий, друг - дру́ж<u>еск</u>ий

-(OB) cк: оте́ц - отцо́вский, etc.

Notes.- 1) Adjectives with suffix - ehh and - ohh are written with two h's.

2) Adjectives with suffixes -an and - $_{\rm SH}$ are written with one H.

кожаный, серебряный

Exceptions: стеклянный, деревянный, оловянный

Principal suffixes of group 2.

-өньк (-оньк): бе́лый-бе́л<u>еньк</u>ий

лёгкий-лёгонький

-оват (-еват): бе́лый-бел<u>ова́т</u>ый

синий-син<u>өват</u>ый

V. Verbal suffixes. The infinitive form of verbs ends in:

-ть: чита́<u>ть</u>, говори́<u>ть</u>

-ти: нес $\underline{\text{т}}$ и́, вес $\underline{\text{т}}$ и́

-чь : бере́чь, мочь

To determine the stem of the infinitive form it is necessary to drop these suffixes.

Principal verbal suffixes:

-a(ть) : де́л-а-ть, чит-а-ть

-e(ть) : ви́д-е-ть, лет-е́-ть

-и(ть) : говор-и-ть, люб-и-ть

-OB(ath) : coBét-ob-ath

-ев (ать) : гор-ев-ать, ноч-ев-ать

-ва (ть) : откры-ва́-ть, да-ва́-ть

-ыва (ть) : подпис-ыва-ть, опис-ыва-ть

-ива (ть) : спра́ш-ива-ть, заве́ш-ива-ть

-ну(ть) : крик-ну-ть, зев-ну-ть

-иров (ать) : агит-и́ров-ать

-изиров (ать): анализ-иров-ать

N o t e s.- 1) Suffixes -ОВ(ать), -ОВ(ать) are used to form verbs from nouns:

бесе́да - бесе́довать, пир - пирова́ть, го́ре - горева́ть.

In the present tense, these suffixes are replaced by suffixes -y, -D:

советовать - советую, горевать - горюю.

2) Verbs are formed from adjectives and nouns by suffixes - e(Tb) and - M(Tb):

-е(ть): бе́лый - бел<u>е́ть</u>* (to become white - pres.tense)

-е : зверь - звер<u>е́ть</u> (to become a beast)

-и(ть): бе́лый - бел<u>и́ть</u> (to make white, to whitewash)

cop - copúть (to dirty)

^{*} Such verbs belong to the 1-st conjugation.

Notes (Cont'd):

3) Suffixes - upobath and -usupobath occur largely in words of foreign extraction:

телеграфи́ровать, агити́ровать, регистри́ровать, иронизи́ровать

4) Suffixes -HBa or -MBa as well as -Ba(in cases where the root of the verb ends in a vowel)
help to form verbs of imperfective aspect from corresponding verbs of perfective aspect. A prefix added to an
imperfective verb changes the meaning of the verb and
makes it perfective (ΠΜCάΤΕ - to write, ΠΟДΠΜCάΤΕ to sign). This new verb requires a corresponding imperfective counterpart:

надписать - надписывать

рассказать - рассказ<u>ыва</u>ть

разбить - разбив \acute{a} ть

VI. Formation of adverbs:

Adverbs can be derived from different parts of speech:

1. From adjectives by means of suffix "o" (sometimes "e"):

| Adjecti | ives: | Adverbs: | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| хоро́ший | (good) | хорошо́ | (we11) |
| плохой | (bad, poor) | пло́хо | (badly) |
| и́скренний | (sincere) | искренне | (sincerely) |

2. From adjectives by the particle "no" and the ending of the dative case:

| Adjective | <u>s</u> : | Adverbs: | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| осе́нний | - 1 | по-осе́ннему | (as in autumn) |
| ьое́нный | - many | по-вое́нному | (in a military manner) |

If the adjective ends in - ский by means of "по" and the ending - и:

Adjectives: Adverbs:

ру́сский по-ру́сски (in Russian, in a Russian manner)

советский по-советски (in a Soviet manner, in a Soviet way).

3. From pronouns:

по-мо́ему (in my opinion)

по-ва́шему (in your opinion)

4. From nouns (Instrumental case):

ýтром (in the morning)

днём (in the daytime)

5. From numerals:

во-пе́рвых (at first)

во-вторы́х (secondly), etc.

6. From adverbs by means of prefixes:

отсю́да (from here)

отту́да (from there)

позавчера́ (day before yesterday)

VII. Prefixes:

Prefixes play an important part in the Russian language. They change the meaning of the words and are instrumental in the formation of "compound" words.

Prefixes may be <u>separable</u> or <u>inseparable</u>. Those which are used as independent words are called <u>separable</u>; those which have no independent existence are called <u>inseparable</u>.

Example: Separable prefixes are: в(во), до, за ,
Inseparable prefixes are:вы - (out)

πepe (over,across, afresh,εtc.)

Prefixes are usually prepositions and preserve the meaning of the prepositions*. However, it must be remembered, that in many cases the original meaning of a preposition, when added to a word, is barely apparent. In some cases, it has even been completely lost.

The most important meanings of separable prefixes:

без (бес)** - without, less, dis, in, etc.

бөзно́гий - without legs (нога́ - leg)

бөзнаде́жный - hopeless (наде́жда - hope) (наде́жный - safe, reliable)

безопа́сный - safe, safety (опа́сный - dangerous)

бесконечно - endlessly (конец - the end)

B(BO) - in, into, to (входить - to go in, to enter)

Я вхожу́ в - I enter the room комнату. (Lit.: I go in the room)

(вносить - to bring in)

Я вношу́ - I bring in the chairs.

^{*} The prepositions "к" and "для" cannot be used as prefixes.

^{**} Before vowels and voiced consonants the prefixes 6e3, M3, pa3, etc. retain the "3", but before unvoiced consonants and "c" the "3" changes into "c".

_____ is used if an action carried to its end or up to a certain point:

доходи́ть - to reach

дописать - to finish off writing

- together with the verb often expresses the beginning of an action.

заговори́ть - to start talking

запеть - to start singing

Ha - on, upon

находить - to find, to come upon

над - over, above

надписать - to superscribe

надзе́мный - overground

от - away, away from

отходить - to go away from

Отойдите от - Go away from the cтены! wall!

- 1. Mostly used to form perfective verbs from imperfective ones:

попросить (perf.from просить) to ask поужинать (perf.from ужинать) to sup

2. Expresses the idea of doing something "for a while":

погулять - to have a walk (for a while).

под - under

подписать - to underwrite, to sign подводный submarine (adj.)

при - together with verbs expresses the idea of reaching a goal of motion:

призжать) - to arrive

приносить) - to bring

- means "off" and suggests mostly the meaning
- "down":

сходить - to descend

y - away

уезжать) - to go away, to depart уе́хать)

уносить - to take away, etc.

Inseparable Prefixes:

B03(B3), B0C(BC) - up

восходить - to rise всходить

Со́лнце - The sun rises. всхо́дит.

вы - out

выводить) - to lead out

It will be observed that "BH" is accented in perfective compounds but unaccented in imperfective compounds.

пере - over, across

переходить - to cross, to come over

pas(pac) - dis... or un ...

раздетий - undressed

раздать - to distribute

VIII. Compounds.

A word formed by the conjunction of two or more simple words is called a compound. This applies not only to nouns but also to other parts of speech.

Example: парово́з (пар-о-во́з) - a locomotive, formed from two words:

пар (steam) and возить (to carryby vehicle) самохо́дный - self-propelled

The compound words often are joined by the connective vowels o or e.

There are also many compound words in scientific literature.

| DECLENSION CHART OF RU |
|------------------------|
|------------------------|

| Dasic Types | SINGULĄR | S of t'' "Hard" S of t'' | Neuter Feminine Feminine | -а -е -е -е -га | A JOKHN A UA | -A - M | - FO | | - ем - ью - ь | - M - e - e - M |
|-------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------|--------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
| | SI | 11 J o Su | Masculine Neu | -ъ | словар в здани | B - | - FO | =Nom.or=Gen. | | I I |
| | | "На г d" | Masculine Neuter | consonant -o | crydént crós o | ල | - X | =Nom.or=Geno | MO- | Ų |
| - | C | | e: | 4 | ż | G | D | Α. | ⊢ | Р. |

| t'' Neuter 1-e - i | | - | | - | | | | - | - |
|---|---------|--------------|----------------|------------|-------|------|--------------|---|------|
| P. L. U R. A. L. "Hard" Neuter Reminine 1-e -a -й - өй -й - ам -я - в - ам - ами | | | ц | | - eŭ | | n. | | |
| P. L. U R. A. L. "Hard" Neuter Reminine 1-e -a -й - өй -й - ам -я - в - ам - ами | | S o f t'' | Feminine - N-R | лекци и | - Z | | m.or = Ge | | XB- |
| ргика Neuter 1-е -е ги я пол я -й -ей -я | | 11 | | | - p | | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| ргика Neuter 1-е -е ги я пол я -й -ей -я | | "Hard" | Feminine -a | ламп ы | ı | | Nom.or=Gen. | | - ax |
| I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | URAL | | - 1 | в коп | - өй | | | | |
| S | | "S o f t" | Neure M-⊖ | здани я | 'n- | - AM | 以 | - AMM | - ax |
| Masculine - b crobap n -en | | Masculine | - P | czobap n | - e ŭ | | :Nom.or=Gen. | | |
| Neuter OCIOB a CIOB a | | d" Neuter | 0- | CIOB a | 1 1 | 7 | | ТУ | М |
| рода маясилие и стора по студе́нт и стора по студе́нт и слов по стора по | X 2 4 4 | Masculine | consonant | студе́нт н | - 0B | - 8 | -Non or=Gen. | (B- | -ax |
| Case: Z O O A H A | t | - | | | G | D. | A. | I. | Р. |

Note.-Masculine nouns ending in - N (example: capan) are declined like "clobaph with the exception of the Genitive Plural which ends in - eb (example: capaeb).

| | DECLENS | DECLENSION CHART OF | F RUSSIAN AD JECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES | ECTIVES AN | ND PARTICI | PLES | |
|----------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Ca | | SINGULAR | ULAR | | | P L U | PLURAL |
| S | "Hard" | | SII | "S o f t" | | "Hard" | "Soft" |
| 2 . | Masculine: Neuter: | Feminine: | Masculine: | Neuter: | Feminine | All genders | All genders |
| Z | красн ый грасн ое молод ой молод ое | красн ая молод ая | син ий | син өө | ойн яя | Krach he Molog he | син ме |
| | +Pass.Participles - long torms | ong torms | | | | +Pass.Part. | |
| Ŋ | -000 | -ой | -010 | 0 [| - e k | - EIX | - их |
| D. | - OMY | — ой | - eMy | Æ. | - e k | - FIM | - MM |
| A. | =N.or=G. -00 | - y to | =N.or=G. | 0 0 1 | - 1010 | =Nom.or= | = Gen. |
| I. | - EM | — ой йо— | - MM | ¥ | - 0 M | -ыми | -ими |
| <u>c</u> | - OM | -ой | M G M | Ŋ | - e ŭ | XM- | - их |

| | All genders | хоро́ш ие | tenses | - MX | - MM | r=Gen. | ими | - XX | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----|
| | All genders | pycck ne mox ne | - Present & Past tenses | | 1 | =Nom.or=Gen | 1 | 1 | |
| | lants s on | xopóm as | | - 0 M | - e M | - y 10 | - - e 14 | - eŭ | |
| "MIXED ADJECTIVES" | Stem ending in sibillants (ж,ш,ч,叫) with stress on the stem: | хоро́ш ий хоро́ш ее | + Active Participles | - ero | - eMy | =N.or=G. -00 | - им | мө- | |
| dan . | in gutturals(г, к, х) | pycck an nnox an | |)XI () | -0 M | | - O M | - N N | |
| | Stem ending in guttur | русск ий русск ое плох ой плох ое | | -000 | -owy | +N.or=G. -0e | - MM | MO- | |
| | Case: | Z | | Ğ. | D. | Α, | H. | ъ. | 7: |

Note.- 60JBE is declined like mlox on.
General spelling rule: A, D, M are never written after P, K, X, X, W, H, H; N,E

| | | Ъ | E R S O N | A L: | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|
| Number: | | SINGU | U L A R: | | | PLURAL: | L: |
| Person: | First: | Second: | Third: | | First: | Second: | Third: |
| Nomin. | ೮ | TE | он, оно | Она | MEI | BE | они |
| Genit. | меня | төбя | өго нөго* | жен ее | нас | В В В | NX HUX* |
| Dative | МНӨ | ТӨбө | өму нөму | өй нөй | HaM | Bam | им ним |
| Accus. | меня | тебя | его него | е не | нас | Bac | их них |
| Instr. | Мной | тобой | им ним | ей нею | нами | вами | ими ними |
| Prepos. | обо мне | 0 100 | м ён о | о ней | о нас | O Bac | о них |

* The personal pronouns, 3rd person, take the letter "H" in all cases if it is used after any preposition. (Do not mix up with the possessive adjectives " ero - his, ee - hers, ero - its, wx - theirs", which never change) change). - theirs", which never - hers, ero - its, ux

| v e: | Plura1: | \$ | | E | | D - 4 | | этих, төх | этим, тем | =Nom.or = Gen. | этими, теми | o6 STMX, O TEX |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| nstrati | u 1 a r: | Femin. | | 0 E | ਰੋ ਹ | .td <u>-</u> -1 | | этой, той | этой, той | STV, TY | этой, той | os aron o ton |
| D е m о | Sing | Masc. Neut. | | E | | 51. | | этого, того | STOMY, TOMY | =Nom.or = Gen. | этим, тем | of Stom, o rom |
| Reflex- ive: | A11 | persons | | | None | | | ceóá | ceóe | ceóå | co60ŭ | 0 0 0 |
| | Plur. | ŧ | MO M | TBO N | наш и | ваши | CBO M | - их | - MM | N.or G. | - MM | их |
| s s i v e: | a r: | Femin. | MOA | TBOR | наш а* | 田名田 2* | CBO A | ⊕ H ⊕ | — ӨЙ | -10,-y* | - e | йө – (о) |
| Posse | Singul | sc. Neut. | Mo ë | TBO ë | п наш е | п ваш е | M CBO ë | - 6F0 | - өму | =Nom.or = Gen. | – MM | — ем |
| Ca | ise | · Was | MO | TBO | N. наш | Ball | CBO | D | D. | A = Nor | I. | P. (0) |

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS

 \sim

CHART

=Nom.or=Gen чьими чьих **HPMM** чьих Plural: чьи 0 Femin. чьей чьей чьей чьей 4PB 9 чья > 0 n g u 1 Neut.: ب ಡ чьё =Nom.or =Gen. 00 чьего чьему чьём 0 **HPMM** H Masc.: S чей 0 υ ب Ħ и Фго чему OLL OLL ме́н MeM 0 KOLO KOMÝ KOLO KTO KOM KOM 0 <u>д</u> Z G. A. D. Case:

CHART 4

| | Plura1: | | ВСӨ | BCeX | всем | =N.or=G. | всеми | обо всей обо всех |
|------------|----------|-----------|------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| | a r: | Feminine | BCA | ВСЕЙ | ВСЕЙ | BCD | Всей | обо всей |
| •• | 1 ng n 1 | Neuter | Bcë | •0 | ý | =Gen. | | M |
| Definitive | S 1 | Masculine | Becb | BCerô | BCeMÝ | =Nom.or =Gen. | всем | ogo BcëM |
| Def | Plural: | 1 | camn | camúx | camúm | camúx | camúmn | o camúx |
| | ar: | Femin. | camá | camóñ | самой | camoë | camóй | o camóŭ |
| | Singula | Neut. | camó | camoró | camomý | =Nom.or=Gen. | camúm | MOM |
| | | Masc. | CaM | ස ව | ත් ව | =Nom. | හි ව | o camóm |
| C | as | e: | Z | ů. | D. | A. | H | P. |
| | | | | | | | | |

DECLENSION OF CARDINAL NUMERALS

Group I - II

CHART 1

| II | cul.: Neuter: Femin.: Neuter: Femin. All genders: | н одно одна два две три четыре | одного одной двух трёх четырёх | одному одной двум трём четырём | =Nom. or =Gen. oднý =Nom.or=Gen. =Nom.or=Gen. | одним одной двумя тремя четырьмя | одном одной о двух грёх четырёх |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Mascul.: | один | ОДН | ОДВ | =Nom. or | ОДЭ | об одн |
| Group: | Gender: Case: | Nom. | Gen. | Dat. | Acc. | Instr. | Prep. |

DECLENSION OF CARDINAL NUMERALS

Group III

CHART 2

| | II group+ending | 1 | COT | -cram | 1 | -стами | × va E o I |
|-------|--|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| IV | 200-400 III | двести пятьсот | ABYXCÓT HATMCÓT | ABYM CTAM | двести пятьсо́т | двумястами пятьюстами | двух <u>ста́х</u> пяти <u>ста́х</u> |
| | сорок девяносто сто | 1 | ಥ | ಥ | 1 | ਲ | ल |
| Λ | 40 сброк 90 девян 100 сто | сорок | copoká | copora | сорок | OOPOKA | copor <u>á</u> |
| | → 80 Hing | десят | десяти | десяти | десят | десятью | десяти |
| IV | 50 80 III group + ending | семьдесят - | семидесяти - | семидесяти - | семьдесят - | семьюдесятью- | семидесяти - |
| III | 5 — 20, 30 пять двадцать тридцать | HATE BOCOME -B | narú Bocemú | пят <u>и</u> восьми - и | HATE BOCOME -B | HATEN - PEO | пят <u>и́</u> восьм <u>и́</u> -и |
| Group | Case : | N | G. | D. | Α. | I. | Ъ. |

PREPOSITIONS AND THE CASES THEY GOVERN

| Preposi- | Dringing 1 moonings | | С | a s | e s: | | Notes |
|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|---------------|------------------------------|
| tions: | Principal meanings: | Gen. | Dat. | Acc. | Ins. | Prep. or L | Notes: |
| без | without | x | | | | | |
| благодаря | thanks to, owing to | | x | | | | |
| близ | near, close to | x | | | | | |
| B(B0) | in, into, to,at,on | | | M | | R | M-state of motion R-state of |
| вдоль | along | x | | | | | rest |
| вме́сто | instead of | x | | | | | |
| вне | outside of | x | | | | | |
| внутри | inside of | x | | | | | |
| во́зле | near, close to | x | | | | | |
| вокру́г | (a)round | x | | | | | |
| вопреки | contrary to | | x | | | | |
| впереди | in front of | x | | | | | |
| в течение | during , for | x | | | | | |
| для | for | x | | | | | |
| до | till, up to, as far as | x | } | | | | |
| за | behind, beyond, for, at, instead of, after | | | x | x | | |
| (05N)EN | from, of, out of | x | | | | | |
| из-за | from around, from behind, because of | x | | | | | |
| из-под | from under | х | | | | | |
| K(KO) | to, towards, by | | x | | | | |
| кроме | except, besides | x | | | | | |
| круго́м | (a)round | x | | | | | |

| | | , | C | a s | e s | : | |
|--------------------|--|------|-----|-----|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Preposi- tions: | Principal meanings: | Gen. | Dat | Acc | Ins. | Preport. | Notes: |
| ме́жду | between, among, amongst | (x) | | | x | | (x) rarely used with this case |
| мимо | past, by | x | | | 110 | | |
| на | to, on to, for, on, at | | | M | | R | M-state of motion R-state of |
| над | over, above | | | | x | | rest |
| несмотря́ | in spite of, despite | | | x | | | |
| на | | | | (x) | | x | (x) rarely |
| 0(06,060) | cerning | | | | | | used with |
| о́коло | by, near, around, about | x | | | | | this case |
| от (ото) | (away) from | x | | | | | |
| пе́ред | in front of, before | | | | x | | |
| по | along, at, due to, in, according to, on, by, after | | x | (x) | | | (x) rarely used with |
| под | under, (occupied) by, for | | | ж | x | | this case |
| подле | by, near, close to | x | | | | | |
| позади | behind | x | | | | | |
| после | after | x | | | | | |
| посреди | in the middle of | x | | | | | V /n |
| при | in the time of, under, near, atta- ched to | | | | | x | |
| про | about, concerning | | | x | | | |
| против | opposite,against | x | | | - | | |
| ради | for, for the sake of | x | | | | | |

| Preposi- | Principal meanings: | | С | a s | e s: | | Notes: |
|----------|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------------------|
| tions: | rrincipal meanings. | Gen. | Dat | Acc | Ins | Prep. | |
| c(co) | from, from off, with | х | | (x) | ж | | (x) rarely used with this case. |
| сквозь | through | | | x | | | |
| согласно | according to, in accordance with | | x | | | | |
| среди́ | in the midst of | x | | | | | |
| у | by, at, near | x | | - | | | |
| че́рез | across, through | | | х | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

2 M 2 四 > Щ 0 Z I 0 H A J U G CON

1-st CONJUGATION

| Aspect | Tb-to read | Mood | Future | A IIPOUNTÂN TH IIPOUNTÂEME OHÂ) OHÔ) MH IIPOUNTÂEM BH IIPOUNTÂETE OHÛ IIPOUNTÂETE | Conditional-Sub- | прочитал(а) бы, прочитал(а) бы, etc. | S | Passive:2 | прочитанный | (прочитавши) |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|
| Perfective A | Infinitive: прочитат | Indicative | t Past | A IIDOUNTÂN, -a TE IIDOUNTÂN, -a OHA IIDOUNTÂNA OHO IIDOUNTÂNA ME) BE) IIDOUNTÂN | Imperative Mood Co | R II I I I I I I I | Participles | Active: | прочитавший | adverb :прочитав |
| NICH T UDO | In | | Present | | Impe | прочитай! | | | Present Past | Verbal |
| spectst conjudation | b-to read | Mood | Èuture | я буду) ты будешь) она) она) будет) мы будем) вы будете) они будут) | Conditional-Subjunctive Mood | чита́л(а) бы чита́л(а) бы, etc. | | Passive:2 | читаемый3 читанный | читая |
| Imperfective Aspect | tive: unrar | Indicative N | Past | читал, - а читал, - а читала читало читало) читали | Condition | TE TE | Participles | Active: | чита́ющий чита́вший | 1 Adverb : |
| Im | Infini | | Present | я читаю я ты читаешь ты она) она оно) оно мы читаем мы вы читают вы они читают они | Imperative Mood | иитай!, читайте | | | Present 4 | Verba1 |

par-Intransitive verbs have no passive Stressed -ë-: поёшь, поёт, etc. ticiples.

0

3

Participles of this type cannot be formed from all transitive verbs.

⁻ё-: споёшь, споёт, etc. Intransitive verbs have no passive participles Stressed

S B 2 Щ > 0 F TION JUGA CON

2-nd CONJUGATION

Imperfective Aspect

Perfective Aspect

| Presen | tive: crpón ndicative M Past: | | 1-4 | to Fu |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| ты строю она) она) оно) мы строит вы строите они строите они строите | я ст] она ст] оно ст мы) они) они) | я буду) ты будешь) она) будет) стро- оно) мы будем) вы будем) они будет) они будет) | Z Z Z Z Z | y-a re nocrpow y-a re nocrpoume no ona) nocrpoum no ono) ma nocrpoum nu bb nocrpoum ond nocrpoum conditional-Sub- junctive Mood |
| crpoй!, стройте! | я строил | a) 6H, (a) 6H, etc. | йте! я | построил (а) бы, построил (а ебы |
| | Participles | Dacino | Participles | Passive |
| Present Past | строящий строивший | Not used | ий | 1 |
| Vé | Verbal Adverb: CT | строя | Verbal Adverb: nocrpous (n | (皿) |

S Щ \Box Д C \vdash \vdash K A Щ 0 S Z \simeq 四 \vdash [-- A 21

| | Present: | Formation from Imperf.verbs 1st person pl. Present tense by adding: SHW, -a., -oe Plhe | чита́ем - ый |
|---------|--------------------|---|---|
| VEVOICE | Past - long form | Formation from: the short form of P.P.Parti- ciple Masculine sing.by adding to: a.the short form endings: SHKK,-HAR, plHHE b.irregular: short form w/suffix -T- endings: SKK,-AR, -OE | а.получен - ный р.прочитан - ный ный с.сбит - ный |
| PASSI | Past - short form: | Formation from: Perfective verbs a.verbs in - WTb,-TM from Future tense 1st Person sing. by dropping - Y,-D and adding: SeH, -eHa, -eHo PleHM b. the rest of verbs from Past tense Masculine sing. by dropping - J and adding: SH, -Ha, -Ho c.irregular: w/suffix -T- from Infinitive by dropping | а. получ у́ b. прочита л с. сбит ь |
| E VOICE | Past: | Formation from: Imperf. & Perf.verbs Masculine sing: Past tense: a.verbs in -Tb by dropping - J and adding: SBENG - J ABER PlBENG - TM Py adding: SEMK, -EAS, -EEE PlENG - TM Dy adding: SENK, -EAS, -EEE | а. (про)чита л вший b. (при)нёс - пий |
| ACTIV | Present: | Formation from: Imperf.verbs 3rd person pl. Present tense: by dropping -T and adding: S muñ, - mas, - mee Pl mue | читаю т щий |

| | | to swim | плавать (1) | Present IIIaBaro | mabaem mabant | Past mnában | Imperat. | плавай! | ПЛКТБ (1) Present ПЛКВУ ПЛКВЭТ ПЛКВЭТ ПЛКВЭТ ПЛКВО ПОСТО ПЛКВО ПОСТО ПО ПОСТО ПОСТО ПОСТ ПОСТ |
|---------|---------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | to fly | nerarb (1) | Present | летаешь летают | Past | Imperat. | Jeraŭ! -re! | Derete (2) Present Jeuy Jeuy Jeran Jeran Jeren Imperat Jerui Jerui |
| | OF STEE | to lead, to con- duct | водить | Present | водишь | Past Bogin | Imperat. | води: | нести (1) рести (1) Резепт несё шь несё шь несўт Веду веду перега та несли пескі |
| NOI | | to carry | носить (2) | Present H@my | носишь носят | Past Hockn | Imperat. | HOCM! | |
| F M O T | A COLOR | to carry (by con- | возить (2) | Present | BOSKED | Past Boain | Imperat. | BOSM! | Bearn Beay Beay Beayr Past Beayr Beayr Bean Bean Imperat. Bean Imperat. |
| BSO | -OFO | to go (by con- veyance) | 63 HUTE (2) | Present | өздишь өздят | Past eagna | Imperat. | езди! -те! | éxarb (1) Present éAy éAy éAyr ÉAY Past éxaл Imperat. Inoesæáři |
| VER | | to run | 6erarb (1) | Present | 6eraemb 6eraemb | Past | Imperat | 6eraŭ: Te: | Gemarb (Irr.) Present 6ery 6ery 6ery 6ery Last 6emar |
| | | to go (on foot) | ходить (2) | Present | ходишь ходят | Past ходил | Imperat | ходи! | идти (1) Present иду идёшь идут Past шёл, шла шло, шли Imperat иди! |
| | | The three ideas of the verbs in Row I: | 1.Repeated or habitual mo- | tion: | 2.Motion in va- | | 3.Going some- | CK | The idea of the verbs in Row of the Motion in a definite direction: |
| | М | R of | 1 Re | ·런 +2 | 2.Mo | | | - A | The veri |

e.- The numbers in parenthesis indicate first or second conjugation of the verbs. 0 Z

LIST OF VERBS

| IMPERATIVE: | 6eraŭ! -re! | nocerañ: - re: | 6eru! -re! | TOGGIN! | 6eX! -Te! | побей! -те! | благодари! | поблагодари! -те! |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| FUTURE: | буду бегать | nocéra no nocéra emb | буду бежать | Nofer y NE Nofer YT | буду битъ | ПОбь ю побь побь ют | буду благо- дарить | поблагодар поблагодарить поблагодар ят |
| PAST: | 6eran, -a | noceran, -a | 60man, -a | Побежал, -a, -o, -o | бил, '-a, '-о '-и | побил, -а | благодари́л -а, -о | поблагодарил, |
| PRESENT TENSE | 6éra b 6éra emb 6éra br | | 6ery, 6emum, 6emum, 6emum 6emum | | бъ ю бъ ют | | благодар и шь благодар ишь благодар ят | |
| | to run | to run about (for a while) | to be running, to run (in one direction) | to start run- ning | to beat, to be beating | to beat | to thank, to be thanking | to thank |
| INFINITIVE: | 6 erarb | побегать | бөжать | побежать | битъ | побить | благодарить | поблаго- дарить |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| 601érb | to be sick | 60.16 RO 60.16 RO 60.16 ROT | боле́л, -а, -о, | 6ýду болеть | |
| заболеть | to become sick, to fall ill | | заболе́л, -а, -о, -и | safoné posafoné emb safoné por | safoneř! |
| болеть | to ache, to be aching | the 3rd pers. | боле́л, '-а, '-о, '-и | 6удет болеть будут болеть | (Not used) |
| заболеть | to start aching, to be- | | заболе́л, -а, -о, -и | 3rd pers.only safon úr safon ár | (Not used) |
| бояться | to be afraid (of), to fear | 60 юсь 60 ишься 60 ятся | foanca, -acb, -ocb, -ucb | буду боятъся | бойся!-тесь! |
| побояться | to be afraid (of), to fear | | nogoánca, -acb, ocb, | побо <mark>йш</mark> ься побо <mark>йш</mark> ься побо ятся | побойся! |
| брать | to take, to be taking | 6ep y 6ep emb 6ep yr | 6pan, -a, | буду брать | 6epú!-Te! |
| взять | to take | | взял, -a, -o, -и | BO35M Y BO35M BETS BO35M YT | возьми!-те! |
| брить | to shave (something or somebody); to be shaving | 6pé 10 6pé emb 6pé por | 6pún,a, -o, -n | буду брить | 6 peki-Te: |

| IMPERATIVE: | побрей!-те! | брейся! -тесь! | nofperca! -recb! | ópocáй!-re! | Spocb! -Te! | None | бывай! '-те! | побывай! -те! |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | noópé w noópé emb noópé wr | буду брить- | nofpe wcb nofpe embca nofpe wrca | буду бросать | бро́ш у бро́с ишь бро́с ят | None | буду бывать | побыва ю побыва ещь побыва ют |
| PAST: | побрия, -a, -o, | брился, - acb | побрился, -ась, -ось | бросал, -a | бросил, -а -о -и | бывал, '-а | бывал, -а | ПОбывал, -а -о -и |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | бре юсь бре ешься бре ются | | Spoca Bub Spoca Bub Spoca Dr | | is used in 3rd person only: 6hba er | быва ю быва ешь быва ют | |
| | to shave (some thing or some-body) | to shave one- self; to be shaving one- self | to shave one- self | to throw, to be throwing | to throw | to be, to oc- cur (no perf.), to take place | to visit, | to visit |
| INFINITIVE: | побрить | бриться | побриться | бросать | бросить | бывать | бывать | побывать |

| FUTURE: IMPERATIVE: | тд у будь! -те! гд ешь | ýд у уд ешь уд ут | обуд у пробудь! обуд ешь -те! | вари́ть вари́ть | cbap w cbapi! -re! cbap nub | Ay Boantb | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Щ. | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | du du du | 6 % | ZOB | 9 | |
| PAST: | был, -а, "- | был,-а, | пробыл, - а, - о, - о, - и | Bapún, -a | cBapún, - | возил, -а | , # M a O a O E |
| PRESENT TENSE: | Two forms are used only: | | | Bap v Bap vmb Bap ar | | BOX V BOS VIIID BOS AT | |
| | to be, to visit | to stay, to be staying | to stay | to boil (some- thing), to cook, to be boiling; to weld | | to carry (by vehicle), to drive (something or somebody)(motion in both direction or around) | to drive (some- |
| INFINITIVE: | бытъ | бытъ | пробить | варить | сварить | возить | ПОВОЗИТЬ |

| IMPERATIVE : | вези: - те: | HOBean! -Te: | води: -те: | поводи! (-те! | веди! "-те! | поведи! "-те! |
|----------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| FUTURE : | буду везти | nobes y inobes y inobes y inobes y inobes | буду водить | ПОВОЖ У ПОВОД ИШБ ПОВОД ЯТ | буду вести | повед ў повед ёшь повед ўт |
| PAST: | Вёз, везла, везло, везли | повёз, повезла повезло, по- везли | водил, -а, -о, -и | поводил, -а -о -и | вёл,-а,-о,-и | повёл, -а -о -й |
| PRESENT TENSE: | вез <mark>У</mark> вез ёшь вез Ут | | вож у вод ишь вод ят | | вед ў вед ёшь вед ўт | |
| | to carry, to be carrying (by vehicle), to drive, to be driving (something or somebody) (in one direction). | to start carry ing (by ve-hicle), to start driving (somebody or something) | to lead (in both directions or around) | 0.1 | to lead (to lead) in one direction, to conduct, to be con- ducting | to lead (to start leading) |
| INFINITIVE: | ВӨЗТИ | повезти | водить | поводить | вести | повести |

| IMPERATIVE: | None | Bémaři -Te! | Mobécb! -Te! | B3Bemubaй! -Te! | B3Bécb! -Te! | None | None | - возвращайся -тесь! | BOSBPATÚCE! |
|----------------|------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| FUTURE: | буду | буду вешать | IIOBém y IIOBéc ATT | буду взвешивать | Babém y Babéc Mmb Babéc AT | буду видеть | увиж у увид ишь увид ят | буду возвра щаться | возвращ усь возврат ишься возврат ятся |
| PAST: | весил, -а, -о | вешал, '-а, '-о, | повесил, -a | взвешивал, -а, '-о, | Babecun, -a | видел, '-а -о | увидел, -а -о | возвращался -ась, -ось | Bossparínca -acb, -ocb |
| PRESENT TENSE: | вес ишь вес ят | Bema omb Bema omb Bema or | | взвешива ю взвешива ешь взвешива ют | | виж у вид ишь вид ят | | возвраща юсь возвраща ещься возвраща ются | |
| | to weigh (No perf.) | to hang (some- thing or some- body), to be hanging | to hang (some- body or some- thing) | eigh gor | o weiglody or hing) | to see | to see | to return, to be returning, to go back | to return, |
| INFINITIVE: | весить | вещать | повесить | взвешивать | взвесить | видеть | уви́деть | возвращаться | возвра- титься |

| IMPERATIVE: | Bephúcb; -Tecb; | восстанавли- вай! -те! | восстанови: | вставай! "-те! | BCTaHE! -Te! | встречай! -те: | BCTPGTE -TG! | встречайся; -тесь! | BCTPéTECA! -Tecb! |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| FUTURE: | Beph ycs Beph ëmsca Beph Yrca | буду вос- | BOCCTAHO BJI WE BOCCTAHOB AT | буду вставать | встан у встан ешь встан ут | буду встречать | BCTPéu y BCTPéT ME BCTPéT AT | , буду ввстречаться | BCTPéu ycb BCTPér ишься Встрет ятся |
| PA ST: | Bephýaca, -acs, -ocs, -uc | восстанав- ливал, -а, -о, -и | восстано- вил, -а, | BCTaBan, -a, -o, | встал, -a, -o, | Bcrpedan, -a, -o, | встретил, -а, -о, | | BCTPéTUNCS -acb, -oce -ncb |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | BoccranaBin- Ba No Ba emb Ba Por | | BCTa 6 mb BCTa 6 mb BCTa 70T | | BCTPeda DESTPED | | BCTPeva bcb BCTPeva embcg BCTPeva borcg | |
| | to return, to come back | to restore, to be re- storing | to restore | to get up, to be getting up, to stand up | to get up, to stand up | to meet, | to meet | to meet (with) | to meet (with) |
| INFINITIVE: | вернуться | восстанавли- вать | восстано- | встава́тъ | BCTaTb | встреча́ть | встретить | встречаться | встретиться |

| IMPERATIVE: | BXOДЙ! -Te! | войди! -те! | Breaman! | въезжай! | BEGNDAN! -Te! | Bh6epu! | BNesman! | BHesman! -Te! | BH3HBAЙ! |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| FUTURE: | буду входить | войд ју войд јут войд јут | буду въезжать | въед у въед ешь въед ут | бу́ду выбира́ть | Bacep y Bacep emb Bacep yr | буду выезжать | выед у выед ешь выед ут | буду вызывать |
| PAST: | входи́л, '-a, '-о | вошёл, вошла вошли | Въезжал, -а, -0, | въе́хал, -а -о -и | выбира́л, - а - о | выбрал, '-a -о -и | Bheaman, a | выехал, "-а, "-о, "-о, "-и | вызывал, -а, -о, |
| PRESENT TENSE: | вхожу, входим входишь, входите входит, входят | | Bresma No Bresma emb Bresma Nor | | BEGUDA NO BEGUDA CEME BEGUDA NOT | | BLESKA EILE BLESKA EILE BLESKA POT | | BENSEBA NOBELSEBES NOT |
| | to enter, to be enter- ing | to enter | to enter, to be entering (by vehicle) | to enter (by vehicle) | to choose, to be choosing, to elect | I | to drive out, to be driv- ing out | to drive out | to call, to call forth |
| INFINITIVE: | входить | войти | въезжатъ | въехатъ | выбирать | Búóparb | выезжать | виехать | вызывать |

| IMPERATIVE: | Bh3oBn! | вылетай! | вылети: | Not used | Not used | вытаскивай! | BÉTAMK! -Te! | выходи: -те: | выйди! -те! | Bamu! -Te! |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | BESOB Y EMBESOB YT | буду вылетать | Bhneu y Bhner nmb Bhner ar | буду выпадать | выпад у выпад ешь выпад ут | буду вы- таскивать | Вытащ у Вытащ ишь Вытащ ат | буду выходить | Выйд у выйд ешь выйд ут | буду вязать |
| PAST: | вызвал,а о и | вылетал, -а -о -и | вылетел, -а -о | Выпада́л, '-а '-о '-и | выпал, , -а -о -и | Butackubal -a, -o, | BMTamun, -a | выход и́л, -а | вышел, вышла вышло, вышли | Вязал, -а |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | BELIETA NO BELIETA NOT | | выпада ю выпада ешь выпада ют | | BHTACKNBA PERTACKNBA PERTACKNBA POT | | BHXOR Y BHXOR NUE BHXOR ST | | BAR OMB BAR OMB |
| | to call, to call forth | to fly out, to be fly- ing_out | to fly out | to fall out, to be fall- ing out | to fall out | to pull out, to be pull- ing out | to pull out | to go out, to be going out | to come out | to bind, to be binding, to knit |
| INFINITIVE: | вызвать | вылетать | вылететь | выпадать | выпасть | BUTACKNBATE | вытащить | выходить | выйти | вязать |

| - | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| IMPERATIVE: | CBARK! -Te! | robopú! -re! | поговори: | скажи! "-те! | Not used | Not used | roróbb! -re! | npuroróbb: -re: |
| FUTURE: | CBAR CEES CBAR CEES YT | буду говорить | поговор ишь поговор ишь поговор ят | CKAM V CKAM EMB CKAM YT | буду гореть | crop w crop AT | бу́ду гото́вить | npuroróba ma npurorób ma npurorób gr |
| PAST: | связал, , - a - o - o | robopún, -a, | поговория, -а, -о | сказал, -а -о -и | roper, -a | cropén, '-a | готовил, -а -о -и | |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | robop w robop ar | | | rop v Kubrop Ar | | roróba po rorob nub rorob ar | |
| | to bind, to knit, to connect | to speak, to be speaking, to talk, to be saying, to be telling | | to say, to tell | to burn, to be burning | to burn down to burn up | to prepare, to be pre- paring | prepare |
| INFINITIVE: | связать | говорить | погово- рить | сказа́ть | горе́ть | cropérs | гото́вить | пригото- |

| IMPERATIVE: | rynaй! -те! | погуляй! -те | давай! -те | дай! -те: | дари! '-те! | подари! -те! | делай! -те! | сделай! -те | Not used |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FUTURE : | буду | погуля ю погуля ешь погуля ют | бу́ду дава́ть | дам , дадим дашь, дадите даст, дадут | буду дарить | подар ю подар ишь подар ят | буду делать | сдела вть сдела вть сдела ют | буду делаться |
| PAST: | гулял, -а о-, | погулял, -а -о -и | давал, -а -о -и | дал, -а, -о | дари́л, '-а -о | подарил, -а | делал, -а | сделал, -а | делался, -ась, -ось -ись |
| PRESENT TENSE: | гуля ю решь гуля ют | | да ю да ёть да ют | | дар ю дар ишь дар ят | | дела ю дела ешъ дела ют | | дела юсь дела ешься дела ются |
| | to walk, to stroll, to be strolling | to take a walk, to walk for a while | to give, to be giving | to give | to present a gift, to be pre-senting a gift | to present a gift | to make, to do, to be making, to be doing | to make, to do | to be made, to be done, to become |
| INFINITIVE: | гуля́ть | погуля́ть | давать | дать | дарить | подарить | делать | сделать | делаться |

| IMPERFECTIVE: | Ayň! -Te; | подуй! -те! | өзди! - тө! | поезди! "-те! | поезжай! -те! | поезжай! -те! | emb! -re! | HOOME! -TO! |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| FUTURE: | буду дуть | поду в поду ещь поду ют | буду өздить | ПОӨЗЯ У ПОӨЗЯ ИШБ ПОӨЗЯ ЯТ | буду ехать | ПОЕД У ВШБ ПОЕД УТ | буду естъ | поем, поешь, поест, поедим поедите |
| PAST: | дул, -а, -0 | подуд, -а | өздил, -а -о -и | noesdua, -a, -o, | exan, la | пое́хал, -а | ел, ела, ело, | поел, -а, -о, -и |
| PRESENT TENSE: | ду ю вшь ду ют | | esm y esm nmb esm an | | өд у өд өшъ өд ут | | ем, өдим, өшь, едите, өст өдят | |
| | to blow, to be blowing | to blow (action of a short duration) | to go (by ve- hicle)(motion in both direc tions or to go about) | go abou vehicl | to go, to be going (by ve-hicle) (motion in one direction) | to start going (by ve- hicle) | to eat, to be eating | at wi object Geove |
| INFINITIVE: | дуть | подуть | өздить | поездить | ехать | поехать | өстъ | поесть |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| GEOGIE | to eat up (always with a direct ob- | | съел, -а, | съем, съедим съешь, съедите съест, съедят | Cremb! -re! |
| жалеть | be sor', pity | жале ешь жале ет | жалел, -а | буду жалеть | жалей! -те! |
| пожалеть | to be sorry (for), to pity | | пожале́л -а, -о | пожале ю пожале ешь пожале ют | пожалей! -те! |
| Kat b | 1) to squeeze to be squeez-ing 2) to shake (hands), to press | жм ў эшь жм ўт | жал, '-a, '-o, '-и | буду жать | жми! −те! |
| CRATE | to press, to squeeze | | сжал, -а -о | COMM WELLS COMM YT | COMMÍ! -Te! |
| пожать (руки) | to shake (hands) | | пожал, "-а -о -и | пожм ў пожм ёшь пожм ўт | HORMI! -Te! |
| ждать | t for waiti | жд у жд ёшъ жд ут | ждал, -а | буду ждать | жди; -те; |
| подождать | to wait for | | Подождал, -а, -о, | подожд ју подожд јут подожд јут | подожди: -те: |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| желать | to wish, to be wishing | жела ю жела ешь жела ют | желал, -а | буду желать | желай! -те! |
| пожелать | to wish, to desire | | ПОЖелал, -а, -о | пожела ют пожела ют | пожелай; -те: |
| житъ | to live, to be living | жив ў жив ўт | жил, -a | буду жить | живи: -те: |
| заботиться | to take care (of), to look after | sabou ycb sabor mmbca sabor arca | sacotunca -acb, -ocb | буду заботиться | sacorbes! -Tecb! |
| позабо- титься | f) t | | позаботил- ся, -ась, -ось,-ись | позабо́ч усь позабо́т ипься позабо́т ятся | HOBA COTECA! |
| забывать | to forget, to be forgetting | sachea nosachea emb | забывал, -а, -о | буду забывать | забывай! -те! |
| забыть | to forget | | забыл, -а | забуд у забуд ешъ забуд ут | забудь! -те! |
| заведовать | to manage (No Perf.) | заведу ю заведу ешь заведу ют | заведовал, -а, -о | бу́ду заве́до- вать | заве́дуй! -те! |
| завора́чи- вать | to wrap up, to be wrapping up | sabopátuba m sabopátuba emb sabopátuba nor | sabopáumen -a, -o | буду завора- чивать | заворачивай -те: |

| IMPERATIVE: | заверни! | завтракай! | позавтракай! | Not used | заказнвай: | 3akamu! | закрывай! | sakpoň: |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| FUTURE: | заверн ў заверн ёшь заверн ўт | буду завтра- кать | позавтрака ю позавтрака епь позавтрака ют | буду зависеть | буду заказы- вать | Sakam V Sakam emb Sakam VT | буду закры- вать | sakpó 10 sakpó 10 sakpó 10T |
| PAST: | заверну́л,а о и | завтракал, -а, -о | позавтракал, -a, -o | зависел, -а | заказывал, -0, -0 | заказал, -а | закрывал, -а -0 | Sakpún, -a -o -n |
| PRESENT TENSE | | Sabriaka 6mb Sabriaka 6mb Sabriaka 10r | | sabún y sabúc nub sabúc at | Sakashba pakashba emb | | Sakphba to sakphba to sakphba to | |
| | to wrap up | to have (to eat) break-fast, to be having breakfast | o h rea | to depend on (No Perf.) | to order, to be ordering (a thing) | | to close, to be closing, to shut, to be shutting | c10 |
| INFINITIVE: | завернуть | завтракать | позавтра- кать | зависеть | зака́зывать | заказать | 3akphbátb | закрыть |

| rt smok- | H-1 | NT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| be sakypub to sakypub | Sakypub Sakypub | | | Bath | ## I |
| art to | | | закурил, -a -о -и | sakyp hosakyp mub | закури! те! |
| to freeze, to samepsa be freezing samepsa | | ю ешь ют | samersan, -a, -o | буду замер- зать | Not used |
| to freeze | | | замёрз, - ла - ло | замёрэн у замёрэн ешь замёрэн ут | Not used |
| to register sanúchba e sanúchba e | · | HOC BE OFFICER FOTCH | sanúchbanca, -acb, -ocb | буду записы- ваться | записывайся! - тесь! |
| to register | | | sanncanca, -acb, -ocb | запиш усь запиш ешься запиш утся | sanumúcb! -recb! |
| to occupy one sahuma bob self (with sahuma embc something), sahuma boca togitudy. | | юсь ешься ются | sanumanca, -acb, -ocb | буду зани- маться | занимайся! |
| to occupy one- self for a while , to study for a while | | | позанимался -ась, -ось -ись | позанима вшься позанима ртся | позанимайся! -тесь! |
| to busy one- self (with) | | | занялся, -ась, -ось -ись | займ јусь займ ёшься займ утся | saймись! -тесь! |

| INFINITIVE; | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|---------------|
| to | earn, to earning | sapacarnba Desapacarnba emb | sapa6arnban, -a, -o | бу́ду зараба́- тывать | sapaбárnbaй! |
| to | earn | | заработал, -а, -о | заработа ю заработа ещь заработа ют | sapa6óraŭ! |
| to (so som at pla | to find (somebody, something) at some place | Sacra Massacra Mr | заставал, -а, -о | буду заста- вать | Not used |
| to (som som at pla | to find (somebody, something) at some | | sacran, -a, -o, -o | застан у застан ешь застан ут | застань! |
| to to | tt | sacrëruba po sacrëruba emb sacrërrba por | sacrërubaı, -a, -o | буду застё- гивать | застёгивай! |
| 0 | pq | | sacrerHýz, -a, -o | застегн ў застегн ёшь застегн ўт | застегни: |
| to sl be | to fall a- sleep, to be falling asleep | засыпа ю вшь засыпа ют | засыпал, -а | буду засы- пать | засыпай: -те! |
| to | o fall asleep | | заснул, -а | засн ў засн ёшь засн ўт | засни! -те! |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| сыпать | 1) to cover, to be covering (with) dry stuff like sand, sugar, salt, etc. 2) to fill up | засыпа ют засыпа ют | засыпал, -а | буду засыпать | sachnáň! -re! |
| засыпать | 1) to cover 2) to fill up | | засыпал, -а -о | Sachin Posachin Purachin Purachin Por | sackinb! |
| тодить | drop in be drop | захож у заход ишь заход ят | Заходил, -а -о -и | буду заходить | заходи: -те: |
| зайти | to drop in | | samė, samna, samno, samnn | зайд у зайд ёшь зайд ут | зайди |
| ащищать | to defend, to protect, to be defending | защища ю защища ешь защища ют | защищал, '-а '-о '-и | | защищай! |
| защитить | defend | | 3amnrún, -a -0 | защит ишь защит ишь защит ят | защити: -те: |
| вать | to call, to be calling, to summon | 30B V 30B EMB 30B VT | звал, звала, звало, звали | буду звать | 30Bú! -Te! |
| позвать | to call, to summon | | позвал, позвала, позвало, | позов ў позов ўт | позови; |

| IMPERATIVE: | ви! | 1 0 L | он и! -те.! | used | познакомь! | знакомься | HOSHAKÓMBCA! | MI THE! | paŭ: -re: |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| IMPE | вызови | звони | позвония | Not | позн | знак | | играй | поиграй |
| FUTURE: | BÉSOB Y BÉSOB YT | буду звонить | позвон ю позвон ишь подвон ят | буду знакомить | познакомл мшь познаком мшь познаком ят | буду зна- комится | познакоми иль- познаком ся познаком ятся | буду играть | nourpa w nourpa mb nourpa wr |
| PAST: | вызвал, -a, -о -и | звонил, -a -о | позвония, -а, -о | знакомил, -а, -о, | познакомил, -а, -о, | ahakomnica, -acb, -ocb | noshakomunca -acb, -ocb | играл, '-a '-o '-и | nourpan, -a, -o |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | звон ишь звон ишь звон ят | 1 | SHAKOMJ DO SHAKOM NEB SHAKOM AT | | знакомл юсь знаком ишься знаком ятся | | urpa ho urpa emb urpa hor | |
| | to call out, to call for, to summon | to ring, to be ringing, to phone | to ring, | to acquaint, to be ac- quainting, to introduce | to acquaint, to introduce | get ac- inted, t e the a intance | to get acquainted, to make the acquaintance of | to play, to be playing | to play (for a while) |
| INFINITIVE: | вызвать | звонить | позво- | знакомить | IIO3HAKÓ- MNTB | знакомиться | познако- | игра́ть | поиграть |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | to ride, to be riding (for pleasure) | ката юсь ката ешься ката ются | Karanca, -acb, -ocb | буду кататься | катайся! |
| 0 R | to take a ride | | nokaránca, -acb, -ocb | поката юсь поката ешься поката ются | покатайся! -тесь! |
| | place, t t (into 1 g positio be placi be putti | клад ў клад ёшь клад ўт | Клал, -а -о -и | буду класть | клади! '-те! |
| положить | to place, to put (into ly-ing position) | | положил, -а | HOJOR V HOJOR VIIIE | положи: -те: |
| овать | to command, to be command- ing | команду ю команду ешь команду ют | командовал -а, -о | буду коман- довать | командуй: |
| | to finish, to end, to be finishing, to be ending | KOHUA BEME KOHUA DT | кончал, -а | буду кончать | кончай: -те: |
| кончить | fini | | кончил, -а -о -и | конч у конч ишь конч ат | кончи -те: |
| | to come to an end, to end (3rd pers. only) | конча ется конча ются | Kohuanca, -acb, -ocb | будет)кон- будут)чать-)ся | None |
| ко́нчитъ- | to come to an end (3rd per- son only) | | rohunnca, -acb, -ocb | ко́нч ится ко́нч атся | None |

| IMPERATIVE: | копай! -те! | выкопай! -те | Kopmú! -Te! | накорми! | Kpacb! -re! | HOK Pacb! | BERPACE! -Te! | купайся! -тесь! | BAKYHAЙCA! -Tecb! | Kypú! '-re! |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| FUTURE: IM | буду копать ко | BÚKOIIA DE BÉ BÉKOIIA DE BÉKOIIA | буду кормить ко | Hakopmı ko Ha Hakopm Kub | расить | покраш у по покрас ишь покрас ят | y Mmb AT | упать- | BLIKYIIA POCE BEI BEIKYIIA PIIKYIIA PIIKYIIA PUTCA | урить |
| PAST | копал, -а | ROZ | Kopmún, -a | | красил, -а -о -о | | Bukpacun, -a, -o, | купался, -ась -ось, -ись | Bukynanca, -acb, -ocb | Kypún, -a |
| PRESENT TENSE: | копа вшь копа ешь | | KOPMJ KOPM MILE KOPM AT | | Kpam y Kpac nmb | | | купа рось купа ешься купа ртся | | Kyp w Kyp mms |
| | to dig, to be digging | to dig out (up) | to feed, to be feeding | to feed up, to feed full | to paint, to be painting | to paint | to paint | o ba athi wim, | to take a bath to take a swim | to smoke, to be smoking |
| INFINITIVE: | копать | в я ко- пать | кормить | | красить | покра- сить | выкра- сить | купаться | выку- паться | курить |

| IMPERATIVE: | HOKYPÍ! -Te! | выкури! -те! | Jern! -Te! | полежи! -те! | Jeraň! -re! | полетай! -те! | лети: | Honerí're: |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| FUTURE: | покур ю покур ишь покур ят | | буду лежать | полеж у ишь полеж ат | буду летать | полета ю ешь полета ют | буду лететь | полеч <mark>ў</mark> полет ишь полет ят |
| PAST: | покури́л, -a | выкурил, -а -о | лежал, -а | полежал, -а -о -и | летал, -а | полета́л, -a -o - o - и | лете́л, '-а | полете́л, -а |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | | леж у леж ишъ леж ал | | Jera Da No Jera De Nor | | neu y ner mmb ner ar | |
| | to smoke (for a while) | to smoke out | to lie, to be lying | lie (f while) | fly, to flying(in th direc- on), to fly out, to be ying about | fly a r a w | to fly, to be flying (in one di- rection) | o sta |
| INFINITIVE: | поку- | в ику- рить | лежать | ПОЛӨ- Жатъ | летать | поле- тать | лете́ть | поле- теть |

| IMPERATIVE: | OBM! -Te! | налови! -те! | поймай! - тө! | лей! -те! | налей! -те! | Jimbúl -rel | полюби! -те! | меняй! -те! | перемени! |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| FUTURE: | буду ловить л | Haloba ko Haloba kaloba kaloba kar | пойма ют пойма ют | буду лить л | HAJE NO HAJE HAJE NOT | буду люб и ть | Holing Mile Holing AT | буду менять м | перемен мшь |
| PAST: | JOBÚJ, -a 6 | | поймал, -a п | | налил, -а н -о н | любил, -а б | nonmoun, a i | менял, -а С | перемении, п |
| PRESENT TENSE: | noba ko nob kmb nob st | | | ль ю ль ёшь ль ют | | noca o nub noca nub noca nub | | меня ю меня ешь меня ют | • |
| | to catch, to be catching | to catch (some fish, small ani- mals,insects) | to catch | to pour, to be pouring | to pour | to love, to be loving, to like | to grow fond of, to take to | to change, to be changing | to change |
| INFINITIVE: | ловить | наловить | поймать | литъ | налить | любитъ | полюбить | менять | переме- |

| IMPERATIVE: | Not used | Not used | Moŭ! -Te! | HOMOM! -Te! | BÉMOЙ! -Te! | Monca: -recb: | HOMONCA! -Tecb! | BEMOЙCA! -Tecb! |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| FUTURE: | Not used | CMOREUD CMORET CMOREM CMOREM CMOREM CMORYT | буду мыть | NOMÓ RO EMB | | буду мыться | HOMO POES, HOMO PEECA HOMO POTCA | 100 PO |
| PAST | MOF, -Ja -Jo -Jú | cmor, na no no | Mыл, -а -0 -и | помил, -a | вымыл, -а -о -и | Ménca, -acb | nominca, -acb, -ocb | .лся, ъ, |
| PRESENT TENSE: | MOTÝ, MÓREM, MOREME, MORETE, MORET, MOTYT | | MO PUE MO PUE MO DT | | | MO PUCE MO PUECA MO PUECA | | |
| | to be able, (can) | to be able (could) | to wash, to be washing | to wash | to wash | to wash (one-self), to be washing (one-self) | to wash (oneself) | to wash (oneself) |
| INFINITIVE: | Mous | CMOUL | METE | IIOMETE | BÉMETE | мыться | HOMETE-CA | BÉMESTE- CA |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| набирать | to collect, to be collect- ing, to gather | набира ю набира ешь набира ют | набирал, -а | буду наби- реть | набирай! -те! |
| набрать | to collect, to gather | | набрал, -а | Hafer j Hafer j Hafer jr | набери! -те! |
| наблюдать | to watch, to observe, to be watching, to be observ-ing | наблюда ю наблюда наблюда ют | наблюдал, -а | буду наблю- | наблюдай! |
| понаблю- дать | to watch to obser (for a wi | | понаблюдал, -а, -о | понаблюда в понаблюда е в понаблюда в р | понаблюдай! |
| надевать | to put on, to be putting on | надева ю надева ешь надева ют | надевал, -а | буду наде- вать | надевай! |
| надеть | to put on | | надел, '-а '-о | , наден у наден ешь наден ут | надень! -те! |
| назначать | to appoint, to assign, to be appointing | назнача ю назнача ешь назнача ют | назначал, -а | буду назна- | назначай! |
| назна- | ס ס | | назначил, '-а -о -и | назнач у назнач ишь назнач ат | назначь! -те! |

| | PRESENT | ent Tense: | PAST: | | IMPERATIVE : |
|---|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| to call, to HashBa be calling, HashBa to name HashBa | ישישישי | KO EME KOT | называл, -а | буду назы- вать | называй! -те! |
| to call to name | | | назвал, -а | Hasob ý Hasob ëmb Hasob ýT | назови! |
| to be called HashBa HashBa HashBa | •ന്•ന്•ന് | NCE EMBCA ETCA | назывался, -ась, -ось | буду назы- ваться | называйся! -тесь! |
| to pour, to Hannba be pouring Hannba | and and and. | N EMB NT | наливал, -а | буду нали- вать | наливай! |
| to pour | | | налил, -a | Hanb 6mb Hanb 6mb | налей! -те! |
| to remind, напомина to be re- напомина minding напомина | | A CHIP | напоминал, | буду напоми- | напоминай: |
| н | | | напомнил, -а, -о | напомн ю напомн ишь напомн ят | напомни! |
| to set, to Hacamina put on, to Hacamina be putting Hacamana on. | | 32 KO EME | Hacaживал, -a, -o | буду наса- живать | насаживай! |
| to put on | | | насадил, -а -о | насаж у ишь насад ят | насади! |

| IMPERATIVE: | наступай! | наступи! | насыпай! | насыпь! | Not used | начинай! | начни! -те! |
|----------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | буду насту- | Hacryna Mub Hacryn Mub Hacryn Ar | буду насы- пать | насыпл ешь насыпл ешь насыпл ют | буду нахо- диться | буду начи- нать | начн ў начн ёшь начн ўт |
| PAST: | наступал, -а, -о | HacTynnı, -a, -o | насыпал, -а, -о | насыпал, -а, ,-о | Haxodúnca, -acb, -och | начинал, -а, -о | начал, -а |
| PRESENT TENSE: | наступа вшь наступа вшь | | насыпа ю насыпа ешь насыпа ют | | нахож ўсь наход ишься наход ятся | начина ю начина ешь начина ют | |
| | 1) to step on, to be step- ping on 2) to come (about sea- son, time) 3) to advance (milit.) | 1) to step on 2) to come (never "to advance") | to pour, to be pouring (about dry stuff, like grains, sand, salt, sugar, etc.) | to pour (grain, sand, salt, sugar, etc.) | to be, to be located (No perfective) | to start, to begin; to be starting, to be_beginning_ | to start, to begin |
| INFINITIVE: | наступать | наступить | насыпать | насипать | находиться | 1 | начать |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------|
| ачина́ться | to start, to begin (3rd pers. only) | начина ется | の 、 、 | будет) начи- будут) нать- | Not used |
| начаться | e g e r | | начался, -ась, -ось | начн ўтся | Not used |
| нравиться | to be liked, to please | нравл юсь нрав ишься нрав ятся | Hpabnica, -acb, -ocb | буду нра- виться | Not used |
| понра- виться | to be liked to please | | ACA, -OCE | понравл юсь понрав ищеся понрав ятся | понравься! -тесь! |
| | to carry, to be carrying (motion in one direction) | Hec emb Hec yT | нёс, несла, | буду нести | Hech! -Te! |
| понести | to start carrying | | понёс, понес- ла, понесло, понесли | понес ў понес ёшь понес ўт | понеси: |
| | to carry (about - mo- tion in both directions) | HOM Y HOC MME HOC AT | носил, '-а -о -и | буду носить | HOCM! -Te! |
| поносить | to carry about (for a while) | | поносил, -а, -о, | понош ў понос ишь понос ят | поноси: |
| 1 | to smell (at a flower, per- fume, etc.), to | HÓXA D HÓXA GEB HÓXA DT | Hoxal, -a -o -n | буду нюхать | нюхай! |

| IMPLRATIVE: | понюхай | 000 - Te: | пообедай! | obemaň! -Te! | пообещай! -те! | 06ъясняй! | объясни! | одевай! | оде́нь! -те! |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | понюха ешь понюха ешь понюха ют | буду обе- даль | пообеда ют пообеда ют | буду обещать | ПООбеща Ю ПООбеща ешъ ПООбеща ЮТ | буду объяс- нять | объясн ишь объясн ишь объясн ят | буду оде- вать | ОДОН У ОДОН ОШЪ ОДОН УТ |
| PAST: | понюхал, -а -о -и | обедал, '-a '-o '-и | пообедал, -а | обещал, -a | пообещал, -а, -о | объяснял, -0, -0, | объясния, -а, -о | одевал, -а | одел, -а, о |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | обеда обеда обеда ют | | обеща ю обеща ешь обеща ют | | 065ACFA N 065ACFA EME 065ACFA NT | | одева ют одева ешь одева ют | |
| | to smell (at) | to have (to eat) dinner to be having (eating) dinner | to have (to eat) dinner | to promise, to be prom- ising | to promise | to explain, to be ex- plaining | 0 ex | to dress (somebody), to be dressing (somebody) | to dress (somebody) |
| INFINITIVE: | понюхать | обедать | пообедать | обещать | пообещать | объяснять | объяснить | одевать | одеть |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|---|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| одеваться | to dress (one-self), to be dressing (one-self) | одева юсь одева ешься одева ются | ogebanca, -acb, -ocb | буду | одевайся! |
| одеться | to dress (one-self) | | odénca, acb | оден усь оден ешься оден утся | оде́нься! |
| опаздывать | to be late, to come late | Onas duba onas dub Onas duba emb | OHASHBAN, | буду опаздывать | опаздывай! -те! |
| опоздать | lat me 1 | | 0 I I | опозда ю опозда ешь опозда ют | опоздай! |
| опускать | to let down, to be letting down, to drop, to be drop- | опуска в т опуска в т опуска мт | onyckán, -a, -o | буду опускать | опускай! |
| опустить | | | onycrún, -a, -o | onym ý onycr ишь onycr ят | onycrů! -re! |
| оставаться | to remain, to stay, to be staying | ocra bcb ocra ëmbca ocra brca | ocrabanca, -acb, -ocb | буду оставаться | ocrabáйca! -recb! |
| остаться | | | OCE | остан усь остан ешься остан утся | ocránbca; -recb; |

| IMPERATIVE: | ocrabian! | ocrabb! | orbeváň! -re! | OTBÉTE! | orbosú! | orbeaú! -re! | отдыхай! -те! | отдохни! | OTKPEBAN! |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| FUTURE: | буду оставлять | ocrába Nubocráb AT | буду отвечать | OTBÉU Y OTBÉT AT | буду отвозить | OTBES WE OTBES WT | буду отдыхать | отдохн ў отдохн ёшь отдохн ўт | буду открывать |
| PA ST: | ocrabiai, -a, -o | OCTABUJ, -a | отвечал, -а | oTBéTKA, -a | отвози́л, -а -о -и | orbës, orbes- na, orbesno, orbesni | отдыхал, '-а -о -и | отдохну́л, -а, -о | otkphban, -a, -o |
| PRESENT TENSE | ocrabia worocrabia out | | OTBEUA DO OTBEUA DOT | | OTBOR Ý OTBOS MME OTBOS AT | | отдыха ю отдыха ешь отдыха ют | | открыва ю открыва епь открыва ют |
| | to leave, to be leaving, to abandon | to leave, | to answer, to be answer- ing | to answer | to transport, to take (so- mething or someone to some place by vehicle) | to transport, | to rest, to be resting | to rest | to open, to be opening |
| INFINITIVE: | оставлять | OCTABNT5 | отвеча́ть | ответить | отвозить | отвезти | отдыхать | отдохнуть | orkphbårb |

| IMPERATIVE: | orkpóď! -re! | ornpabnáň: -re! | ornpabb! | orxogú! | oroйди! -re! | orqenaan; -re! | oruenú: -re; | OTTEBRANI -TE! | orseamaŭ! -re! |
|----------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| FUTURE: | OTKPO NO OTKPO NOT | буду | ornpan we ornpan me | буду | orond Smb orond yr | буду отцеплять | отцепл ю отцеп ишь отцеп ят | бу́ду отъезжа́ть | orsen y orsen yr |
| PAST: | открыл, -а -о -и | otnpabnán, -a, -o | ornpabun, -a, -o | отходил, -а, -о | oromën, oro- mna, oromno, oromni | отцеплял, -а, -о | отцепил, -а, -о | отъезжал, -а, -о | orrexan, -a, -o |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | otnpabná w otnpabná emb otnpabná wr | | OTXOM V OTXOM AT | | oruenna emb oruenna or | | OTTESTA NO OTTESTA EME | |
| | to open | to send, to be sending, to dispatch, to be dis- | to send, to dispatch | to step, to be stepping away | | to unhook, to be unhook- ing | to unhook | to drive off, to be driving off | to drive off |
| INFINITIVE: | OTKPATE | отправлять | отправить | отходить | отойти | отцеплять | отцепить | OTBESKATE | отъе́хать |

| IMPERATIVE: | падай! -те! | упади! -те! | передавай! | передай! | переделывай! | переделай! | -е переменяй | перемения |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|------------|
| FUTURE: | буду падать | упад ў упад ёшь упад ўт | буду передавать | Переда М Переда Ст Передади М Передади Те Передади Те Передади Те | целыв | передела ю передела ещь передела ют | буду переме- | перемен ю |
| PAST: | падал, -а | упал, '-а '-о '-и | перадавал, | передал, -a передал, -a -о | переделывал -а, -о | переделал, -а, -о | переменял, -а, -о | перемения, |
| PRESENT TENSE: | пада ю пада ешь пада ют | | переда ю́шь переда ю́шь -переда ют | | переделыва ю переделыва ешь переделыва ют | | переменя ю переменя ешь переменя ют | |
| | to fall, to be falling | to fall down | to pass (on), to be passing (on), to transmit, to be transmitting, to hand | to pass, to hand to transmit | to remake, to be remaking, to alter | to remake, to alter | to change, to be changing, to exchange | age age |
| INFINITIVE | падать | упасть | передавать | передатв | переделы- вать | переде- лать | переменять | переме- |

| IMPERATIVE: | переставай. | nepecránb: | noň! -re! | CHOM! -Te! | пиши: -те: | напиши; | neň: -re: | Bhnen! -re! | плавай! |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| FUTURE: | буду переставать | перестан у перестан ешь перестан ут | буду петь | CHO NO EMB | буду писать | напиш у напиш напиш ут | буду пить | BAILD NO BAILD OUT | буду плавать |
| PAST: | переставал, -а, -о | nepecráj, -a, -o | пел, -a -o -и | спел, '-a '-о | писал, -a -о -и | написал, -а, -о | пил, -a -0 -и | выпил, '-а '-о '-и | плавал, -а -0 -0 -и |
| PRESENT TENSE: | переста ю переста ёшь переста ют | | HO O EMB | | пиш у пиш ешь пиш ут | | TE O OT TE OT TE OT | | nassa ko nassa emb nassa kor |
| | to stop (doing something), to be stopping (doing something), to cease thing), to cease | stor ethi se | to sing, to be singing | to sing | to write, to be writing | to write | to drink, to be drinking | to drink up (once) | to swim, to be swimming (in both directions) or tions |
| INFINITIVE: | переставать | пере- | петь | спеть | писать | написать | пить | выпить | плавать |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| поплавать | to swim (for a while) | | поплавал, -a, -o | поплава ю поплава ешь поплава ют | поплавай! |
| | | плыв ў плыв ёшь плыв ўт | плыл, -а | буду плыть | IIJBBV! |
| поплыть | to start swimming | | поплыл, -a, | ПОПЛЫВ У ПОПЛЫВ ЭТ | HOHJEBÁ! |
| платить | to pay, to be paying | плач ў плат ишь плат ят | платил, -a -o -и | буду платить | naarú! -re! |
| 3anjarúrb | to pay | | sannarún, -a, -o | sannau y sannar mmb sannar ar | sannaru! |
| уплатить | to pay | | ynjarún; -a, -o | シャスス | уплати; |
| поворачивать | to turn (round, about), to be turning (round, about) | поворачива ют поворачива ют | поворачивал -a, -o | буду пово- рачивать | поворачивай! |
| повернуть | to turn (round, about) | | повернуя, -а, -о | поверн ў поверн ёшь поверн ўт | поверни: |
| поворачи- ваться | to turn oneself (round,about), to be turning oneself (round, about) | поворачива юсь поворачива ешь- поворачива ются | | буду пово- рачиваться | поворачивай- ся! -тесь! |

| IMPERATIVE: | подъезжай! | позволяй; | Hoabonb: | поздравляй! | N HOSAPABE! | nokashbaň: | HOKARÚ! | покрывай! | покрой! |
|----------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| FUTURE: | подъед у подъед ешь подъед ут | буду позволять | HOSBON NE HOSBON NE HOSBON AT | буду поздеавлять | поздожна поздожна поздожна в | буду показывать | покаж у покаж ешь покаж ут | буду покривать | NOKPO PER INOKPO PER INOKPO PER PER INOKPO PER |
| PAST: | подъехал; -а, -о | HOBBOARA, -a, -o | позволил, -а, -о | поздравлял, -a, -о | поздравил, -а, -о | ПОКАЗИВАЛ, -а, -о | nokasán, -a -o -u | покрывал, -а, -о | nokpha, -a |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | nosboná w nosboná emb nosboná por | | поздравля ю поздравля ещь поздравля ют | | показыва ю показыва ешь показыва ют | | покрыва ю покрыва ешь покрыва ют | |
| | to drive up to to approach driving | to permit, to be permitting | to permit, to allow | to congratu- late, to be congratulat- ing | congr | to show, to be showing | to show | to cover, to be covering | to cover |
| INFINITIVE: | подъе́хать | позволять | позволить | поздравлять | поздра- вить | показывать | показать | покрывать | покрыть |

| IMPERATIVE: | покрывайся! - тесь! | покройся! -тесь! | покупай! | kynú! -re! | получай! -те! | nonyun! -re! | помни! -те! | помогай! -те! | помоги: -те: | понимай! |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | буду покрываться | norpó pce norpó emeca norpó pres | буду покупать | купл ю куп куп куп ят | буду получать | получ ў полу ишь получ ат | буду помнить | буду помогать | HOMOR WENT HOMOR YT | буду понимать |
| PAST: | покрывался, -ась, -ось, | nokpinca, -acb, -ocb, | покупал, '-a, '-о | купил, -а -о | получал, -a -o -и | получил, , - a - o - и | помнил, , -а, , -о, , -о, , -и | nomoran, -a | HOMOP, HOMOP- JA, HOMOPJÓ, HOMOPJÁ | понимал, -а |
| PRESENT TENSE: | покрыва юсь покрыва ещься покрыва ются | | покупа ю покупа ешь покупа ют | | получа вшь получа ют | | помн ю помн ишъ помн ят | помога ю помога ешь помога ют | | понима ю понима ешь понима ют |
| | to get covered, to cover one-self | to to | to buy, to be buying | to buy | 0 0 0 | to receive, | to remember, to be remember | to help, to be helping | to help | to understand, to be under-standing |
| INFINITIVE: | покрываться | покрыться | покупать | купить | получать | получить | помнить | помогать | помочь | понимать |

| IMPERATIVE: | пойми́! ^-те! | попадай! | попади: | nonapaŭca: -recb: | nonagués! | поправляй! | nonpåbb! | nonpabaář- ca! -recb! |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| FUTURE: | пойм ў пойм ёшь пойм ўт | бу́ду попада́ть | попад ју попад јут попад јут | буду попадаться | попад ўсь попад ёшься попад ўтся | буду поправлять | nonpaba ko nonpab kub nonpab ar | буду поправляться |
| PAST: | понял, -а -о -и | попадал, -а | попат, '-а | nonananca, -acb, -ocb | nonanca, -acb, -ocb | nonpablan, -a, -u | nonpabun, | nonpabafaca -acb, -ocb |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | попада ю попада ешь попада ют | | попада юсь попада ешься попада ются | | поправля в ешь поправля ют | | поправля юсь поправля епься поправля югся |
| | to understand | 1) to hit, to strike, to be hitting, to be striking 2) to get into. | to hit, to strike, to get into, to reach | to be caught (to come across) | to be caught (to come across) | to correct, to be correcting, to repair, to | | to recover, to be recovering |
| INFINITIVE: | поня́ть | попадать | попасть | попада́ться | попасться | поправлять | поправить | поправляться |

| IMPERATIVE: | поправься; -тесь; | предлагай! | предложи: | предпочитай | предпочти! | привози! | привези! | приглашай! -те! |
|----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| FUTURE: | поправл юсь поправ ишься поправ ятся | бу́ду предлага́ть | предлож ју предлож ишъ предлож ат | буду предпочитать | предпочт предпочт предпочт ўт | буду привозить | привез ју привез јут привез јут | буду приглашать |
| PAST: | поправился, -ась, -ось | предлагал, -а, '-о | предложил, -а, -о | предпочитал, -а, -о -и | предпочёд, предпочла, предпочло, предпочли | npubosún, -a, -o | привезла, привезла, привезло, привезли | npurjamaj, -a, -o -u |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | предлага ю предлага ешь предлага ют | | предпочита ю предпочита ещь предпочита ют | | npubox ý npubós nmb npubós ят | | приглаша ю приглаша ют |
| | to recover | to offer, to be offering, to suggest, to be suggest ing | | to prefer, to be prefering | to prefer | to bring, to be bringing (by vehicle) | to bring (by vehicle) | to invite, to be inviting |
| INFINITIVE: | поправить- ся | предлагать | предложить | предпочита́ть | предпо- | привозить | привезти | приглашать |

| IMPERATIVE: | npuracú! | приезжай! | приезжай: | принимай! | npnmú! -re! | приходи! | приди! -те! | пробуй! -те! |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| FUTURE: | npuram y npurac umb npurac ar | буду приезжать | прие́д у прие́д ешь прие́д ут | буду принимать | npum ý npúm emb npúm yr | буду приходить | прид ў прид ёшь прид ўт | буду пробовать |
| PAST: | npurnacún, -a, -o | приезжал, -a, -o | npuéxan, -a, -o | принимал, -а, -о | принял, -а -о -и | приходий, -а, -о | пришёл, при- шла, пришло, пришли | пробовал, -а, -о |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | npnesrá b npnesrá emb npnesra bor | | принима ю принима ют | | прихож ју приход ишь приход ят | | npóбу ю пробу ешь пробу ют |
| | to invite | to arrive, to be arriving, to come (by vehicle) | to arrive, to come (by vehicle) | ceiv ceiv cept | to receive, | to arrive, to be arriving, to come (on foot) | to arrive, to come (on foot) | to taste, to be tasting, to try, to be trying |
| INFINITIVE: | пригла- сить | приезжать | приехать | принимать | принять | приходить | прийти | пробовать |

| IMPERATIVE: | nonpogyn! | проводи! | проведи! | провожай! | проводи: | продавай! | продай! |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| FUTURE: | nonpóбу р попробу ешь попробу ют | буду проводить | провед ў провед ёшь провед ўт | буду провожать | провож у провод ишь провод ят | бу́ду продавать | прода и прода продад јут |
| PAST: | попробовал, -а, -о | проводил, -а, -о | провёл, прове- вела, прове- ло, провели | провожал, | проводия, -а, -о | продавал, -a, -o | продал, -а ,-о |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | провож ў провод ишь провод ят | | провожа вшь провожа вшь провожа ют | | прода ю прода ю прода ют | - 11 |
| | to taste, to try | 1) to conduct, to be conduct- ing 2) to spend, to be spending (time) 3) to install, to be instal- ling (gas, electricity) | <pre>conduct, end (time) install(g lectricity</pre> | to escort, to be escorting, to accompany, to be accompa- | cor | to sell, to be selling | to sell |
| INFINITIVE: | попробо- вать | проводить | провести | провожать | проводить | продавать | продать |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| пройти | to pass, to go by | | npomën, npo- mna, npomno, npomna | пройд у пройд ёшь пройд ўт | пройди! -те! |
| прыгать | to jump, to be jumping, to spring | npira w npira mp npira mp npira mp | nphran, -a | буду прыгать | nphram! -re! |
| прыгнуть | to jump, to spring (one time action) | | прыгнул, -а | прытн у прытн ешь прытн ут | прытни! -те! |
| 2 T D | 유 첫 첫 | pacóra m pacóra emb pacóra mr | pacoran, -a | буду работать | pa6óraŭ! |
| nopa60- rarb | to work (for a while) | | поработал, -а, -о | поработа ю поработа ещь поработа ют | поработай! |
| радоваться | to rejoice, to be rejoic- ing (at) | раду юсь раду ешься раду ются | panobanca, -acb, -ocb | буду радоваться | радуйся! -тесь! |
| радо- тъся | to rejoice (at) | | ofpågobanca -acb, -ocb | обраду юсь обраду ещься обраду югся | oбpågyйся! -тесь! |
| разговари- вать | to talk, to ba talking, to converse | разговарива ю разговарива ешь разговарива юг | pasrobapuban -a, -o | 1 1 | pasrobápu- baň! -re! |
| поразго- варивать | to talk, to converse (for a while) | | nopasrobápu- Ban, -a, -o, | поразгова́- рива ко ешь ют | поразгова- ривай! -те! |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| раздвигать | to disjoin, to be disjoining, to part, to extend | раздвига ю раздвига ешь раздвига ют | pasdburan, -a, -o | буду раздвигать | pas Aburaŭ (|
| раздвинуть | to disjoin, to part, to extend | | раздвинул, -а, -о | раздвин у раздвин ешь раздвин ут | раздвинь! |
| раздеваться | to undress, to be un- dressing (oneself) | раздева юсь раздева ешься раздева ются | pasdebanca, -acb, -ocb | раздеваться | pasdebaŭca! -recb! |
| раздеться | undres neself) | | разделся, -ась, -ось | разден усь разден ешься разден утся | разденься! |
| разделять | o part, e partin o divide hare | разделя ю разделя ешь разделя ют | разделял, -а, -о | цу з делять | разделяй: |
| разделить | to part, to divide, to share | | разделия, / -а, -о | раздел ю раздел ишь раздел ят | pas de jui |
| pacrú | to grow, to be growing | pacr ý pacr ëmb pacr ýr | poc, pocza poczó, poczń | буду расти | pacrú! -re! |
| вырасти | to grow up | | вырос, вы- росла, вы- росло, вы- росли | выраст у выраст ешь выраст ут | вырасти! |

| IMPERATIVE: | pbu! -re! | nopsú! | pemaň: | pemú! -re! | cadúcb! -recb! | сядь! (-те! | caman; | посади: |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | бу́ду рвать | nope y nope ëmb nope yr | буду | pem y pem pem ar | буду садуться | сяд у ешь сяд ут | буду сажать | посаж у посад ишь посад ят |
| PAST: | рвал, -а, -о | nopsan, -a | решал, '-а -о -и | pemún, -a | cannas, -ocb | сел, "-а | сажал, '-а -о | посадил, -a -o -и |
| PRESENT TENSE: | pb y be mb pb y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y | | pema po pema pema pema pema pr | | саж усь сад ишься сад ятся | | Caka B Caka emb Caka BT | |
| | to tear, to be tearing; to pick, to be picking (flowers) | o tear | o decide, e deciding o solve, t e solving | to decide, to | w w | to sit down, to sit up | to seat, to be seating, to place, to plant | 1 1 a 1 1 a |
| INFINITIVE: | | nopsars | решать | решить | садиться | CECTE | сажать | посадить |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------|
| сверкать | to sparkle, to be sparkling, to glisten, to be glistening, to to shimmer | сверка ю сверка ешь сверка ют | сверкал, -a, | буду сверкать | сверкай! |
| засвер- кать | to start sparkling (glistening, shimmering) | | sacbepkan, -a, -o | I 정정정 | засверкай! |
| сверкнуть | fl ark me sho on) | | сверкнул, -а, -о | сверкн ў сверкн ёшь сверкн ўт | csepkhů! |
| CBETÚTE | to light, to be lighting, to shine, to be shining | cbeu ý cber ишь cber ят | светил, '-а '-о '-и | буду светить | CBGTM! |
| посветить | to light | | Посветия, -а, -о | nocheu y nochet mmb nochet mmb | HOCBETM! |
| сдавать | to give away, to be giving away, to let (out), to pass (exam.), to hand in, to check (luggage) | сда ют сда ют | сдавал, -а | бу́ду сдавать | сдавай! |
| сдать | to give away, to let (out), to hand in to pass (exam.), to check (luggage) | | сдал,а_ | сдам, сдадим сдашь, сдадите сдаст, сдадут | сдай! -те! |

| <u>A</u> | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | | IMPERFECTIVE: |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|
| | Cé NO Cé ents Cé NOT | cean, la | бу́ду се́ять | |
| | | посеял, -a | noce but noce but | посей! -те! |
| | сиж у сид ишь сид ят | сидел, -а | буду сидеть | сиди! -те! |
| | | посидел, -а, '-о | посиж у посид ишь посид ят | посиди: |
| | служ у служ ишь служ ат | служил, -а | буду служить | служи!те! |
| () () () | cnýma ro cnýma emb cnýma rot | слушал, -а | буду слушать | cnýmaň; |
| | | послушал, -а, -о | послуша ют послуша ешь послуша ют | послушай! |
| | CJEM Y CJEM NEC | слыпал, -а | буду слышать | None |
| | | yeniman, -a, -o | ycznim y ycznim zycznim ar | Not used |
| | CMÉMUBA DE CMÉMUBA DE DE CMÉMUBA DE | cMémnBaj, -a, -o | буду смешиватъ | смешивай! |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERFECTIVE: |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| смешать | to mix | | cmemas, '-a | CMema OCMema OCMema OCMema | cmeman: |
| смеяться | to laugh, to be laughing | CME WCE CME EMECA | cmeanor, -acb | | cméřca! -recb! |
| 3acme- ATECA | to start laughing | | sacwefica, -acb, -ocb | sacme brcs sacme brcs | sacméйcя! -recb! |
| CMOTPÉTE | to look (at), to be looking (at) | cMoTP will cMoTP RT | cMoTpén, -a -o -n | буду | cmorpú! |
| посмот- | to look (at) | | nocmorpén, -a, '-o | IOCMOTPNOIOCMOTPNIEIOCMOTPAT | HOCMOTPÚ! |
| снимать | to take off, to be taking off to rent, to take a picture | CHUMA DO CHUMA DOT | снимал, -а -о -и | буду снимать | снимай! |
| снять | to take off, to rent, to take a picture | | снял, -а | CHUM ý CHÚM GED CHÚM YT | CHUMM! -Te! |
| советовать | to advise, to be advising | COBETY NOCOBETY NOT | cobercban, -a, -o | буду | cobéryň! -re! |
| nocobéro- Barb | to advise | | nocobéroban -a, -o | посовету ю посовету ешь посовету ют | HOCOBETYЙ! |
| спать | to sleep, to be sleeping | CIII NIE | спал, -я, -о | буду спать | CHM! -Te! |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| поспать | to sleep (for a while) | | поспа́л, -a ,-о ,-и | поспл ю посп ишь посп ят | nocnú; -re! |
| собирать | gat col | coбира ют | cofupán, -a | буду собирать | coбирай! -Te! |
| coбpárs | to gather, to | | собра́л, -a | cofep ý cofep ëmb cofep ýT | cofepu! |
| спрашивать | G H O | спрашива ю спрашива ешь спрашива ют | спрашивал, -а, -о | буду спрашивать | спрашивай! |
| спросить | 0 % | | cnpockn, -a | cnpom ý cnpóc mms cnpóc ar | cnpoc ú! |
| срывать | to tear away, to be tear- ing away; to pick (flow- ers) | c phra emb c phra emb c phra nr | срывал, -а | буду срывать | cpuban! |
| сорвать | to tear away, to pick (flowers) | | copsan, -a | cops ý cops cops ý r | copsu: |
| ставить | to place, to be plut, to be putting (in standing po-sition) | crabı b crab mmb crab Ar | ставил, -а | буду ставить | CTABE: |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|----------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| поста- вить | to place, to put (in stand ing position) | | поставил, -а | поставл ишь постав ишь | Hocrabb! |
| тановиться | 1) to place oneself, to be placing oneself 2) to become, to be becoming | crahoba kos crahob crahob rrca | crahobínca, -acb, -ocb | бу́ду станови́ться | становись; |
| CTATE | to place, to put onself, to become | | стал, '-a '-o '-и | стан у стан ешь стан ут | cranb; |
| тъся | to endeavour, to be endea- vouring, to do one's best, to try | crapa юсь crapa ешься crapa ются | crapanca, -acs, -ocb | буду стараться | crapaйcя! -recb! |
| постарать- | to endeavour, to do one's best, to try | | nocrapanca, -acb, -ocb | постара юсь постара епься постара ются | nocrapaйся! -recb! |
| сто́ить | to cost | CTÓ MECTÓ AT | сто́ил, '-а '-о '-и | бу́ду сто́ить | Not used |
| стоять | to stand, to be standing | cro ko cro kms cro ar | стоял, -а -0 -0 | буду стоять | croň! -re! |
| постоять | tan | | постоял, -а | посто и те посто ят | постой! |

| ctupa w ctupan, -a ctupa emb |
|---|
| |
| pá m ctupán, |
| CTUPA DE DE CTUPA DE |
| CT.O. CT.O. |
| H F |
| |
| стро ишь стро ят |
| построил |
| crpurycrpur,crpuxëmbcrpurлa,crpuxëmcrpurлo,crpuryrcrpurли |

| IMPERATIVE: | nocrpuru; | ramu! -re! | вытащи! -те! | repáň! -re! | TOTEDRA! | rparb! -re! | norparb! | MCTDåTB! | Tporaři | norpôraŭ! |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| FUTURE: | пострит ў постриж ёшь постриг ўт | буду тащить | Baram y Baram ar | буду төрять | потеря ю потеря ешь потеря ют | б уду тратить | norpau y norpar mmb norpar ar | истра́ч у истра́т ишь истра́т ят | буду трогать | norpora w norpora emb norpora wr |
| PAST: | nocrpúr, - na - no | тащил, -а -о -и | вытащил, -а -о | терял, -а -о -и- | norepán, -a | тратил, -а -о -и | norparun, '-o'-a, -o'-n | истратил, -а, -о | Tporan, -a | norporan, -a, -o |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | тащ у тащ ишь тащ ат | | Tepa N Tepa emb Tepa NT | | тра́ч у тра́т ишь тра́т ят | | | Tpora war | |
| | to cut (hair) to clip | to pull, to be pulling | to pull out | to lose, to be losing | to lose | to spend, to be spending, to waste | to spend, to waste (about time, efforts) | | to touch, to be touching | to touch |
| INFINITIVE: | постричь | тащить | вытащить | терять | потерять | тратить | потратить | истратить | тро́гать | потрогать |

| | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------|
| to to (one tion) | touch e time ac- n) | | тро́нул, '-а '-о '-о '-и | Tpon y Tpon emb Tpon yr | троны! -те! |
| to to ou tir | ut ou e put to e | Tym y Tym nmb Tym aT | тушил, '-а, | буду тушить | туши -те! |
| t t 0 0 | put out, extinguish | | norymún, -a | потуш у потуш ишь потуш ат | потупиї -те: |
| to to | kill kill murd | убива ю убива ешь убива ют | убивал, '-а '-о '-и | буду убивать | убивай! "-те! |
| to mm | to kill, to murder | | убил, -а, -о | y6b 6mb y6b 6mb | убей: -те! |
| | remove, to removing, take away | yбира ю убира ешь убира ют | убирал, -а -о -и | буду убирать | - T - |
| to tal | ake away | | yépan, -a | y6ep y y6ep ëmb y6ep ýr | y6epri -Te! |
| to to | stri stri knoc | ударя ю ударя ешь ударя ют | ударял, -a -o -и | буду ударять | ударяй! -те! |
| to hir tir | str t, t olow ne a | | ударил, '-а '-о | удар ю удар ишь удар ят | удары! -те! |

| | PRESENT TENSE | PAST: | FUTURE | IMPERATIVE: |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| go away, t going awa r vehicle) | y, to yesma way yesma emb | уезжал, '-а | буду | уезжай: |
| go away vehicle) leave | (e), | yéxaл, -a | уед вшь уед ешь уед ут | уезжай! |
| find out, be finding ;; to learn recognize | out, узна ю nding узна ешь learn, узна ют nize | узнавал, -а | буду узнавать | узнавай! |
| o find out o learn, t ecognize | it, to | узнал, -а | узна ю тузна ешь | узнай! |
| to eat (to have) supper, to be eating supper | oer, ýжина юшь ng ýжина ют | ужинал, -а -0 | буду ужинать | ужинай! -те! |
| |)er | поужинал, -а, ,-о | поужина ю поужина ешь поужина ют | поўжинай: |
| smile, smiling | to ynusa not ynusa embca ynusa not s | yjhóánca, -acb, -ocb | буду улыбаться | ynu6aŭca; -recb! |
| le cti | (I) | yjhóhýjca, -acb, -ocb | улыбн усь улыбн ёшься улыбн утся | ynm6húcb! -recb! |
| | | | | - |

| INFINITIVE: | | PRESENT TENSE: | PAST: | FUTURE: | IMPERATIVE: |
|-----------------|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | ywe by we was ywe wat | ywen, -a | 6ygy ymere | ymėй; -re; |
| суметь | to know how, | | cymén, -a | Cymé D Cymé emb Cymé DT | cymen! |
| употреблять | to use, | ynorpedar w ynorpedar emb ynorpedar wr | ynorpedaga, -a, -a | буду употреблять | ynorpe6- naŭ! -re! |
| ynorpe- óúrb | to use | | ynorpecún, -a, -o | ynorreda was ynorred ar | ynorpedú! |
| управлять | to manage, to govern | управля ю управля ешь управля ют | управлял, -а, '-о | буду управлять | ynpabaék: |
| успевать | to have time, to manage (to do), to make it to make pro- gress | успева ю успева ешь успева ют | успевал, -а -0 | буду успевать | успевай! |
| успеть | to have time to make it, to manage, to make pro- gress | | ycnéл, -a | успе ют | успей! -те! |
| уставать | to get tired | ycra 6mb ycra 6mb ycra 107 | ycraban, -a | буду | ycrabaň: -re! |
| устать | to get tired, | | ycrán, '-a -o -n | ycraf y ycraf yr | ycrahb! |

| IMPERATIVE: | ycrynam: | ycrynú! -re! | уходи! | уйди! -те! | yuni: -Te! | выучи! "-те! | yuń! '-Te! | Hayun! -Te! | yunce! -rece! |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | буду. уступать | уступл ю уступ ишь уступ ят | буду уходить | уйд ў уйд ўшь уйд ўт | буду учить | Bhyu y Bhyu mmb Bhyu ar | б уду учить | Hayu y Hayu nmb Hayu aT | буду учиться |
| PAST: | уступал, '-a | уступи́л, -a | уходил, -а -о -и | ymën, ymna, ymno, ymna | учил, -а, -о | выучил, -а -0 -и | yuńn, -a, -o | научи́л, -а | yunnca, -acb |
| PRESENT TENSE: | ycraná by ycryná emb ycryná pr | | ухож у уход ишь уход ят | | yu y yu mmb yu aT | | yu y yu mmb yu ar | | уч усь уч ишься уч атся |
| | to yield, to be yielding, to give in, to cede | to yield, to give in, to cede | to leave, to be leaving, to go away (on foot) | le aw ot) | to learn, to be learning | to learn | to teach, to be teaching | to teach | to learn, to be learning |
| INFINITIVE: | уступать | уступить | уходить | уйти | учить | выучить | учить | научить | учиться |

| IMPERATIVE: | Hayuncb! | ходи! -те! | походи | None | None | чини! -те! | почини! |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| FUTURE: | науч Усь науч ишься науч атся | буду ходить | ПОХОЖ У ПОХОД ИШБ ПОХОД ЯТ | буду хотеть | aaxou omb aaxou omb aaxou omb aaxou wu aaxou wu aaxou mu | буду чинить | почин ишь почин ишь почин ят |
| PAST: | Hayuúnca, -acb -ocb | ходил, -а -о -и | походил., -а -о -и | хотел, -а - 0 - 0 - 0 - и - и | захоте́л, -а -о -и | чини́л, '-a '-о '-и | точиния -a -0 -и |
| PRESENT TENSE: | | хож у ход ишь ход ят | | xou y, xor wm xou we xou emb, xor we xou er, xor ar | | чин ю чин ишь чин ят | |
| | to learn | to go, to be going (about) | to go about (for a while) | to want, to be wanting, to wish, to desire | to want, to wish, to desire | to repair, to be repairing, to mend, to | to repair, to mend, to patch |
| INFINȚTIVE: | науч и ть- ся | ходить | походить | хотеть | захоте́ть | чинить | почи- нить |

| IMPERATIVE: | uńcru! -re! | HOUNCIN! | BMUNCTN! | unraŭ! -re! | прочитай! | mymń! -re! | 3amymr! -Te! |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| FUTURE: | буду | почищ у почист ишь почист ят | | буду | прочита ю прочита ешь прочита ют | буду шуметь | samym Wanter Samym AT |
| PAST: | uncrún, '-a -o -u | HOUNCTUJ, -a | вычистил, '-а '-о '-и | читал, -а -о -и | прочитая, '-а '-о' | шуме́л, '-а | samywėn, -a |
| PRESENT TENSE: | uúm y uúcr nmb uúcr ar | | | unta D unta emb unta DT | | myma ho mym himb mym AT | |
| | to clean, to be cleaning | to clean | to clean | to read, to be reading | to read | to make a noise, to be making a noise | to start making noise |
| INFINITIVE: | чистить | почистить | вычистить | читать | прочитать | шуметь | зашуметь |

TRANSLITERATION

Transliteration consists of writing words of any particular language by means of letters of another language.

For example, in translating an official document, the name of the town "BÉJAH HEPKOBB" should not be translated by "White Church". It has to be transliterated, i.e. expressed in English letters for the sake of retaining its identity. Thus, it would be transliterated as "BELAYA TSERKOV", etc.

Transliteration is widely used in the translation of documents, reports, technical and scientific manuals, and official correspondence.

The purpose of writing words and expressions by using letters of another language is two-fold:

- 1. To transliterate proper names, names of geographic locations, etc. from Russian into English and viceversa.
- 2. To transliterate words, sentences and passages which are ambiguous or unintelligible so as to enable a specialist reading the translation to refer to the original.

Standard and accepted methods of transliteration from Russian into English and vice-versa should be used in all transliterative practices. This insures the uniformity and greater accuracy of the translation. Due to the complexity of Russian and Soviet names and the prevalence of oriental names in certain regions of the USSR, it is imperative that every translator and translator-analyst use standard transliteration symbols.

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION

In transliterating Russian words and sentences into English - transliterate <u>letter</u> by <u>letter</u>.

Example: (1) BJAFOBÉ Щ EHCK
BLAGOVESHCHENSK
etc.

(2) HÉP Y NHCK NERCHINSK

GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION

| Russian Alphabet | English trans- literation | Russian Alphabet | English trans- literation |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A a | a | Рр | r |
| Бб | ъ | Сс | s |
| Вв | v* | Тт | t |
| Гг | g | Уу | u |
| Дд | d | Фф | f |
| E e | e** | Хх | kh |
| жж | zh | Цц | ts |
| 3 3 | z | Чч | ch |
| Ии | i | Шш | sh |
| ŭ ŭ | i | Щщ | shch |
| Кк | k | Ы | у |
| Лл | 1 | ъ | mute*** |
| Мм | m | Ь | mute*** |
| Н н | n | Ээ | е |
| 0 0 | 0 | Юю | yu |
| Пп | р | Яя | ya |

Remarks:*) Russian family names ending in "ов", "ев"are transliterated either as "off", "eff" or as "ov", "ev". Ex.: Иванов Ivanoff or Ivanov; Ростовцев -Rostovtseff or Rostovtsev.

**) a. "e" in initial position and after a vowel are transliterated as "ye" Ex.:Еле́на - Yelena. Кра́сное-Krasnoye.

b. For accented "ë"-"yo" is used. Ex. сёла- syola.
***) The combinations "ъе" and "ье" are transliterated
as "ye". Ex. объединение- obyedineniye,
Запорожье - Zaporozhye.

****) A "ь" (soft sign) after a consonant is transliterated by an apostrophe ('). Ex.: При́петь - Pripet'.

LIST OF BASIC ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS A. General

| acc. | ассисте́нт | assistant |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| в. | век | century |
| BB• | века́ | centuries |
| гл.обр. | гла́вным о́бразом | main1y |
| rp. | граждани́н | citizen; Mister |
| гр-ка | гражда́нка | citizeness; Mistress, Mrs.,Miss |
| Г-Н | господи́н+ surname | Mister, Mr. |
| r-ma | госпожа́ + surname | Mistress,Mrs. |
| r.r. | господа́ | Messrs; Ladies and Gentlemen |
| г. | год | year |
| rr. | года́ | years |
| до Р.Х. | до Рождества́ Христо́ва | before Christ, B.C. |
| до н.э. | до на́шей э́ры, т.е. до Р.Х. | before Christ, B.C. |
| доц. | доце́нт | assistant professor |
| жд. | железнодоро́жный | railroad (adj.) |
| и т•д• | и так да́лее | and so forth, etc. |
| и т.п. | и тому́ подо́бное | and the like; etc. |
| и др. | и други́е | and others; et al. |
| и пр. | и прочее | and the rest, etc. |
| к-рий | кото́рый | who, which |

| M., Mec. | месяц | month |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| напр• | например | for example, e.g. |
| н.э. | нашей эры, т.е. | Anno Domini, A.D. |
| H • CT • | после Р.Х. нового стиля | new style, Grego- rian calendar |
| проф. | профе́ссор | professor |
| по Р.Х. | по́сле Рождества́ Христо́ва | Anno Domini |
| рис. | рису́нок | sketch, drawing, picture |
| CM. | смотри | See |
| стр. | страни́ца | page |
| сокр. | сокращение | abbreviation |
| CT.CT. | ста́рого сти́ля | old style, Julian calendar |
| тчк. | то́чка | period, stop |
| T • 0 • | то́-есть | that is, i.e. |
| T • K • | так как | since, because |
| T. | TOM | volume, tome |
| T.T. | тома́ | volumes, tomes |
| т.н.,т.наз. | так называ́өмый | so called |
| Φur. | фигу́ра | figure (sketch) |
| чөрт. | чертёж | drawing, sketch |







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